

THIRD SERIES

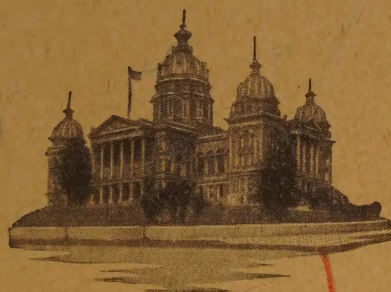
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# ANNALS OF IOWA

A HISTORICAL QUARTERLY



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Very Truly  
A P Dodge

# ANNALS OF IOWA

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VOL. XVIII, No. 3      DES MOINES, IOWA, JANUARY, 1932      THIRD SERIES

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## EARLY EMIGRATION THROUGH AND TO COUNCIL BLUFFS

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(This article, written in 1910 by Nathan P. Dodge, a brother of General Grenville M. Dodge, was left in manuscript form by him among other of his papers which are now deposited in the Council Bluffs City Library. A copy of it has been kindly furnished us by Mr. E. R. Jackson, trust officer of the Council Bluffs Savings Bank.—Editor.)

The first white emigrants who came to this part of the country bound for the Pacific Slope were missionaries on their way to Oregon; they came up the Missouri River by steamboat from St. Louis where they purchased their wagons, stock and provisions, landed at the American Fur Company Trading Post (near Bellevue) and from there began their long journey overland, under the protection of the American Fur Company who sent out a train of goods to their agents in the far west every spring.

The mission to Oregon came about through the arrival in St. Louis in the fall of 1832 of four Indian chiefs from the Nez Percés tribe in eastern Oregon. The commander of the military post in that city, General Clark, took a kindly interest in these chiefs and entertained them. During the winter two of them died and when spring came the other two departed for their home. One of them died on the way and only one of the four returned to his tribe. These Indians had made this long journey to procure a missionary teacher, or as they expressed it, "the man with the book." One of the Indians in a speech he made at a farewell banquet said: "I came to you over the trail of many moons from the setting sun. I came with one eye partly open for my people, who sit in darkness. I go back with both eyes closed. I made my way to you with strong arms, through many enemies and strange lands. I go back with arms broken and empty. Two fathers came with us. They were the braves of many wars. We leave them asleep here by your great waters and wigwams. My people sent me to get the white man's Book



of Heaven. You make my feet weary with gifts and my moccasins will grow old in carrying them, and yet the book is not among them. When I tell my poor blind people after one more snow, in the big Council, that I did not bring the book, no word will be spoken. One by one they will rise up and go out in silence." The publication of this speech in the eastern papers caused the missionary societies to look for missionaries who would go to these Indians.

Among those who answered that call was Dr. Marcus Whitman and Rev. H. H. Spaulding from central New York. Both were married a short time before leaving home to educated and refined women who possessed the missionary spirit and chose to accompany their husbands.

Leaving their home and friends in the winter of 1835-36 they crossed the mountains of Pennsylvania in sleighs to reach the Ohio River, then down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers by steamboat to Council Bluffs, the only point designated on maps of that day, was a long and tedious trip. Landing early in May, presumably at Sarpy's American Fur Company Trading Post, near Bellevue with their wagons, stock and provisions they began their long journey overland to Oregon.

These were the first white women of whom we have any record who made that journey over the Oregon trail. That they were women of resolution, courage and nobility of character is evident to any one who will read the published extracts from Mrs. Whitman's diary and letters. When they landed here they found the American Fur Company's train had gone and left them "to pursue their journey unprotected." Mr. Sanborn would have turned back but Mrs. Sanborn said, "No, I have started for the Rocky Mountains and I am going there." Both reached their destination and spent many years among the Indians as missionaries and teachers, and Mrs. Sanborn translated scripture and songs into the Indian dialect.

I have not time to tell you of all the hardships endured by these brave women. Only those who have made the trip can know of its discomforts and dangers. Mrs. Whitman speaks of running out of flour and living on jerked or dried buffalo meat and tea and of dreaming of the good bread her mother made;

also of being transported across the Snake River by lying flat on an elk's hide, drawn by Indian squaws with ropes attached to it, held between their teeth; and of abandoning their wagons at Fort Hall and using pack animals the remainder of the way. One incident is worth relating. When they reached the South Pass, the continental divide, they spread their blankets upon the grass, raised the American flag and with prayer and praise on their lips, took possession of the western side of the American Continent in the name of Him who proclaimed "Peace on earth and good will toward men."

Cheer and hope, and faith in the work they were to engage in, was the golden thread that sustained them in their long, hard journey of six months. Arriving in November, Dr. and Mrs. Whitman established a mission on the banks of the Walla Walla River, erected buildings, opened a school for Indian children and a farm to induce the Indians to exchange the chase for farming. But in vain. After eleven years of faithful and self-sacrificing work, these same Indians, whom they had been trying to civilize, walked into their home in daylight and killed and scalped both Marcus Whitman and his wife. Whitman College, founded by friends and located near the mission ground where they were buried, is their memorial.

From 1836 to 1846 there was an increasing number who went over this trail to Oregon and California from different points on the Missouri River. How many came here by boat or by wagon we have no record, there being no white settlement in this vicinity during those years. It was during this interval that Marcus Whitman crossed the Rocky Mountains from his Mission Station in Oregon to Santa Fe, New Mexico, in the winter of 1842-3, an unheard of feat in that day, and proceeded to Washington to plead with President Tyler not to give up Oregon which was then in dispute between our government and Great Britain, claiming that it was a country accessible by wagons rich in natural resources. The Hudson Bay Fur Company had represented that it was a worthless country and inaccessible except by pack animals. His presence in Washington caused our government to postpone acting on the contemplated treaty giving up Oregon, which then included Idaho and Montana. Dr. Whitman in his interview with President Tyler said, "If it is true as Secretary



Webster has said that the ownership of Oregon is likely to follow the greater settlement and larger population, all I ask is that you won't barter away Oregon or allow English interference until I can lead a band of stalwart American settlers across the plains, for this I will try to do." The President answered, "Dr. Whitman, your long ride and frozen limbs speak for your courage and patriotism; your missionary credentials are good vouchers for your character," and he granted the request.

Dr. Whitman piloted two large trains of emigrants from the Missouri River to Oregon that season and when the Hudson Bay Company endeavored to make them abandon their wagons at Ft. Hall, six or seven hundred miles this side of their destination, Dr. Whitman said to them, "Don't you do it. I have guided you safely 1,300 miles, trust me to see you safely through." They did trust him, arrived in Oregon safely with all their effects and became permanent settlers. Thus we are indebted to this missionary more than to any other man for this vast territory so rich in timber and minerals. A prominent citizen who conversed with Daniel Webster, secretary of state, said afterwards, "It is safe to assert that our country owes it to Dr. Whitman and his associate missionaries that all the territory west of the Rocky Mountains and south as far as the Columbia River is not now owned by England and held by the Hudson Bay Company."

The next emigration west of any size was the Mormon emigration. Leaving Nauvoo, Illinois, early in 1846, they established relief stations across Iowa, passed through here and stopped on the west side of the Missouri River where Florence is now located. Continuing their journey westward from there the following years, 1847-48, they made their new home in Salt Lake Valley.

Following this came the large emigration to California in 1849. The discovery of gold in that country the year previous had created great excitement all over the country and it was estimated by government officials that from eight to ten thousand wagons, forty thousand persons and eighty thousand head of stock crossed the plains during the summer of 1849. Those who crossed the Missouri River at St. Joseph, Fort Leavenworth,



Independence and other points would come into the Platte Valley or Oregon trail about two hundred miles west of here.

For protection against the Indians in crossing the plains it was necessary for emigrants to make up trains of twenty to twenty-five wagons. One of their number was chosen captain whose orders were obeyed. He made the detail of men to watch at night and to herd the stock when they were turned out to feed during the day. Their canvas-covered wagons were usually drawn by three to five yoke of oxen. Mules were however sometimes used. They travelled from fifteen to twenty miles in a day. The usual plan was to break camp and yoke up early in the morning, travel until eleven o'clock, turn out the stock to feed until two P. M., then start again and travel until about six o'clock or until they reached a good camping place and go into camp for the night with wagons interlocking each other so as to form a loop with an opening at each end, then turn out the stock to feed again until dark, drive them inside this wagon corral for the night and place a guard at each of the openings.

⑦ Their provisions were generally flour, salt pork or side meat, beans, canned vegetables and coffee. When they reached the buffalo herds which roamed north and south from 200 to 400 miles west of the Missouri River, they laid in fresh buffalo meat preserved by cutting it into strips and hanging it on the outside of their wagons to dry in the sun. This was called jerking it. Antelope and other game were killed which gave them a variety of food. But as emigration increased, the game was frightened away from the trail and became more scarce.

While the emigration to California in 1849 is often referred to as unusually large through here, the volume of it was not very much lessened the succeeding years. The accession to the Mormon colony in Utah each year by converts from the United States and foreign countries was very large. Every young Mormon man was subject to be called on for two years' missionary work in the States or in Europe. The result of this mission work was a stream of emigrants for Utah flowing through here every spring and early summer.

The discovery of gold near Denver in Colorado in the fall of 1858 created another gold excitement in the Eastern States and the emigration to the newly discovered mines in the spring of

1859 was very large. Added to those bound for Utah and the Pacific Slope, it was probably the largest emigration that ever passed through Council Bluffs in any one season. The stage road east and west of our city was lined with these canvas-topped wagons. It was said one could travel from here to Denver and not be out of sight of an emigrant train. They were a cheery, jovial, expectant lot of emigrants. I saw painted on some of their wagons, "To Pike's Peak or bust." Before the summer was over the larger number of these gold seekers were returning, disappointed. Those early discoveries were limited to some placer mining in Cherry Creek which runs through Denver and Clear Creek, west of Denver. I noticed the sign on one of the returning wagons had been changed to "Busted" which probably indicated their financial condition. These returning emigrants were not only disappointed but were in rather a revengeful mood, threatening to burn Omaha and Council Bluffs because their newspapers had published exaggerated reports of the mines.

In addition to the trains of emigrants who went west to make their homes and better their condition, there were the freighters, those who hauled goods to supply the residents in Utah and Colorado. There were large shipments of provisions and groceries sent to Denver by our merchants. My brother and his partner, John T. Baldwin, sent to Denver wagon trains of flour which they manufactured here. One of the largest and most successful freighters was Alex Majors of Nebraska City, who hauled freight to Utah and the military posts. He also inaugurated the Pony Express taking letters through to California in ten days. He required his teamsters to sign an agreement which read as follows:

"While in the employ of Alex Majors I agree not to use profane language, not get drunk, nor gamble, not treat animals cruelly, and not do anything else that is incompatible with the conduct of a gentleman, and I agree, if I violate any of these conditions, to accept my discharge without pay for my services." He said in his later years these conditions were obeyed and he never had to discharge a man for violating them. He furnished each man with a Bible and would not permit his trains to travel on Sunday.

The Indians were very troublesome on the plains in the emi-



gration season, especially during the period covered by our Civil War. The Pawnees with whom they came in contact soon after crossing the Missouri River and who posed as friendly, limited their depredations to visiting the emigrant camps and stealing whatever they could lay their hands on, and running off some of their stock if opportunity offered. But the Sioux and Cheyennes farther west were the most dreaded. They would swoop down upon a straggler, or a train that was poorly protected, murder the men, carry off the women, children, stock and all the provisions they could pack, burning the wagons.

One of our own citizens, Mr. Marble, who was freighting corn to Denver lost his life in one of these raids. His ten-year-old boy, Willie, was taken prisoner by the Indians but rescued some weeks after by government troops; exposure brought on fever and he died before reaching his home here.

I must not leave this part of my subject without speaking of the Mormon hand cart train which passed through Council Bluffs during the summer of 1856. They rested a short time at Florence, Nebraska, and then pushed on to Utah. This train consisted of several hundred hand carts travelling in two divisions. The emigrants accompanying this train were mostly from Great Britain and other foreign countries. Landing in New York they were sent to Iowa City, the end of the railroad, and from there they began their laborious journey westward. The first division reached here in July. My father, mother and sister were then living on the east bank of the Elkhorn River twenty-three miles west of Omaha, near the emigrant ferry crossing, protecting the lands we had claimed the year previous until they were surveyed by the government and we could enter them. My mother wrote me under date July 26, 1856, from her cabin home as follows:

"A Mormon hand cart train came yesterday and were ferried across the Elkhorn River. Father and Julia went down to see the people. I think the leaders should be prevented from taking the children on such a journey and to a land where the influences are so bad."

The men, women and children which accompanied these trains numbered about one thousand, including a goodly number of young children and elderly and feeble men and women. Some were fortunate to drop out by the way. We have some worthy

people in Council Bluffs who came in this train. My mother secured from it a very good English girl to assist her in her housework. Inman, in his "Salt Lake Trail" says: "When they reached Florence there was some controversy among the elders in charge of the train as to whether they should remain there over winter or go on to Salt Lake. Levi Savage, one of their number, protested against their continuing their journey so late in the season. He said they could not possibly reach Salt Lake before November and they would suffer great hardships in crossing the mountains, but he was overruled and rebuked for want of faith. The other elders said the Lord would provide for their necessities. Savage replied saying he thought they ought to use the common sense the Lord had given them, 'but seeing you are going forward, I will go with you. May God in his mercy preserve us.' "

These hand carts weighed about ninety pounds and were loaded with clothing, bedding and provisions and the children who were unable to walk, cooking utensils hanging beneath. They were drawn and pushed by the able-bodied men and women. Each one hundred persons was furnished with twenty carts, five tents and three or four cows and a wagon with three yoke of oxen to carry the camp equipage and provisions. They travelled about fifteen miles a day the first part of their journey.

When they reached Wood River about two hundred miles west of the Missouri their cattle were stampeded and they lost thirty-five head which reduced the first division to one yoke to each wagon. Their journey was not half over before their rations were reduced. The old and infirm began to droop and die. Some would drop dead while pulling the carts. A severe snow storm caught them on the continental divide. Five died that night and the last ration of flour was issued. In the morning there remained only two barrels of biscuits and a few pounds of sugar, dried apples and rice. This small amount was consumed in one day. They then began to kill and eat their work animals. They had promise of relief from Salt Lake and being too weak to move on remained in camp for three days; many died and mothers, themselves weak almost unto death, wrapped their clothing around the wan forms of their perishing infants. At the end of the third day a train of wagons loaded with provisions and cloth-



ing reached them from Salt Lake and distributed enough to give them relief, and pushed on to relieve the second division of the train which was far behind. Each day the weather grew colder, many perished by freezing. At one camp fifteen were buried. Thirteen of these were frozen to death. The first division numbered 420 at the beginning of their journey but arrived in Salt Lake November 9 with only 67. The second division numbering 600 arrived three weeks later. They lost a much smaller number, having encamped ten days during the storm, thus conserving their health and strength. For a few days their rations were reduced to four ounces of flour per head per day. This was the first and last train of that kind that ever crossed the plains.

The first white people who came here and remained as permanent settlers came from Missouri in 1828 with the Pottawattamie tribe of Indians. They were Davis Hardin and S. E. Wicks. The former was the government farmer for these Indians and the latter their miller. Their grist mill was located on Mosquito Creek about two miles east of the city and Mr. Wicks's log cabin home was nearby. These buildings were there in 1855-56. George Parks rebuilt the mill and ran it for several years and it was known as Parks's Mill.

Mr. Hardin first settled east of town but afterwards removed and opened a farm west of Manawa (in the southeast quarter of section 15, township 74, range 44) called Council Point. Mr. W. D. Hardin, our city assessor, is the grandson of Davis Hardin and I think Mr. Wicks has a daughter still living in our city. The late Francis Guittar, father of Theodore Guittar, camped in the ravines now within the corporate limits of this city as early as 1827. He at that time was in the employ of the American Fur Company, with his headquarters at Traders Point on the Missouri River about six miles south of the city (southwest  $\frac{1}{4}$  of northwest  $\frac{1}{4}$ , section 35, township 74, range 44). In 1850 he moved up and built a log store building on the east side of Main Street near Broadway. His business in those early years was trading with the Indians for furs and skins. When I came here in 1855 his store was the headquarters of the Omahas and Pawnees, who thronged our streets.

A. W. Hildreth of Highland County, Ohio, came here in 1839 and erected a sawmill. I think he must have been in the employ

of the government and probably came to saw lumber for the buildings erected by the government for the Indians and the military post. The only sawmill that was running when I came was located near the Missouri River. The ground it stood upon is now on the Omaha side. This mill was owned and run by Tom and Ed Jefferis. The Dagger Mill, which was run by water from Indian Creek and stood about where Mill Street is located, I do not think was running then and was soon after abandoned.

*all* I want to speak of one other man who was a friend of those I have mentioned but whose home was just over the line in Mills County, Samuel Ellis, who came here in 1835 as a missionary and teacher to the Pawnee Indians. He did his trading here in the last years of his life and was often seen on our streets. When these Indians were running off stock and committing depredations on our Elkhorn settlement in Nebraska in the spring and summer of 1855 we used to send for Mr. Ellis to act as interpreter in our interviews with the chiefs of that tribe. We were trying to get these chiefs to call off their young men whom they claimed were the ones who were stealing the cattle and breaking up the homes of the settlers. No doubt the chiefs and old men shared in the plunder. Mr. Ellis' son, born in Nebraska in 1842, is still living on the old home in Mills County. *wh*

About the time the Pottawattamie Indians came here, or soon after, the government sent a company of soldiers who made their headquarters in a blockhouse on the knoll in front of where the Pierce Street school building is situated. This blockhouse was still there in 1855. In the same enclosure was a log dwelling, the home of the Jesuit priests who came as missionaries to these Indians. The Pottawattamies only remained here about eight years, giving up their lands in southwestern Iowa by treaty in 1846 for others in Kansas.

This same year, 1846, the advance guard of the Mormons arrived. They had been driven from Nauvoo, Illinois. Some of them came early enough to plant and raise crops that season but the main body, with their leader, Brigham Young, did not reach here until July. Their first encampment within present limits of our city was on the plateau now crossed by Woodbury Avenue, where Father Rice and myself have orchards. While in camp there they showed their loyalty to the government by rais-



ing a battalion of five hundred men for the Mexican War, who joined Col. Donaphan's army which marched from Missouri to New Mexico.

From the camp on this plateau Brigham Young and most of his followers crossed the Missouri River and settled temporarily in Nebraska where Florence is now located. A goodly number, however, remained on this side of the river and settled along Indian Creek, then called "Miller's Hollow," and in the ravines leading off of it, which at that time were covered with hardwood timber. This was the beginning of what is now the city of Council Bluffs. Indian Creek then was a shallow stream winding back and forth across the valley.

The stores and shops were located on First Street, then called Hyde and Broadway, near where the Methodist Church now stands. This Mormon colony increased year by year by additions of converts from the States and Europe, until 1852, when the most of those who were loyal to Brigham Young sold out their possessions and moved to Salt Lake. From 1846 to 1852 there were but few Gentiles here. It was practically a Mormon colony with Elder Orson Hyde as their spiritual and civil ruler. He was editor of their paper, the *Frontier Guardian*, and was also their preacher. Their tabernacle, built of logs, stood on the ground near the corner of Harmony and Benton streets.

A California emigrant, who stopped here a few days in the spring of 1850 speaks of Kanesville as it was then called, as the headquarters of the Mormons, containing five or six hundred inhabitants and the merchants doing a flourishing business during the emigration season. Another, who was stranded here for a while in 1852 and worked as typesetter on the *Frontier Guardian*, says the buildings were all log cabins and many were living in tents. He does not think there was a frame building in town. There were two log churches, one, the tabernacle, was 75x100 feet, 1½ stories high, with rude slab benches. The other must have been the log building on Broadway, known as Beebe's Hall, or possibly the old log Court House which stood on First Street.

Brigham Young, the leader of those Mormons who located at Florence, built a stockade on the plateau near the river to protect his people from the Indians and the following spring, 1847, he

led a party of 113 picked men, with 23 wagons, to Salt Lake Valley, where they decided to make their future home. It was this party that laid the foundation of Salt Lake City. Brigham Young returned to Florence in the fall and made the necessary preparation for the removal of the remaining followers to their new home. This second party, which Brigham Young led across the plains in 1848, comprised 1,891 men, women and children with 623 wagons, mostly drawn by oxen and accompanied by stock. Those left behind abandoned their homes on the west side of the river and joined their friends on this side where they would have better protection from the Indians.

The settlement made in Miller's Hollow and in the adjacent ravines bore the name of Kanesville from 1848 to 1853, when by legislative act it was changed to Council Bluffs. This change was hastened no doubt by reason of the state granting a charter to the Mississippi and Missouri River Railroad which fixed its terminus on the Missouri River at or near Council Bluffs. This name, as you know, originated with Lewis and Clark in 1804, who held a council with the Otoes and other tribes of Indians about twenty miles above here on the Nebraska side of the river, now marked by a monument, and was on all the government maps. A fort called Fort Atkinson was established there for a time. It was also one of the American Fur Company's trading stations. The latter afterwards moved to a point on the river just above Bellevue with an additional station on the Iowa side called Traders Point.

The mail for this upper country was all directed to Council Bluff (not Bluffs) and came up the river by steamboat and was left with the agent of the American Fur Company who acted as postmaster, for the convenience of the large California emigration in 1849 who camped on this side of the river. This mail was left at Traders Point, but Kanesville was the first regularly established post office here, with Evan Green as postmaster.

While some of the Mormons who remained here were loyal to Brigham Young after the exodus of 1852 and went to Salt Lake in subsequent years, the most of those left behind had abandoned the Mormon faith, or objected to some of the new doctrines which had been introduced, especially polygamy, and these later formed the new church of Latter Day Saints. They made their



permanent homes here and in the adjoining counties and many of them became prosperous farmers and business men.

Each year beginning with 1852 made a notable increase in the Gentile population. Most of those who came to engage in business came by river, while those who came to open farms came by wagon. Large stocks of goods were brought here each spring and summer and our merchants were prepared to supply the home demand, which included all who had settled within one hundred miles north and east of our city and also supply the western emigration which came overland from the middle west states in increasing numbers. Ferries had been established across the Missouri and other rivers, so the North Platte route across the plains was considered the best. Every spring as soon as grass was up so cattle could feed upon it the main traveled roads across Iowa and from here west were lined with ox or mule teams bound for Utah, California, and Oregon. Their camps were to be seen about our city where wood and water were convenient. They crowded our streets, loading supplies for their long journey. Every one was busy and our merchants did a profitable business. As soon as a team was loaded and the train to which it belonged ready, they would pull out for the ferry landing and camp there until their turn came to cross. This crossing was generally on our city front changing its landings to avoid the sandbars. When my brother was building cabins on our Elkhorn claims northwest of Omaha in the fall of 1854, he crossed the river at Traders Point, opposite Bellevue. When I came with my father in the spring of 1855, we crossed at Florence with genial, jovial Jimmie Bradshaw at the wheel. Bishop Tuttle on his way to Utah, Idaho and Montana to establish Episcopal churches in those states, describes his crossing the Missouri River on the morning of May 29, 1867, as follows: "In getting across the Missouri River from Council Bluffs to Omaha, the kinds and degree of discomfort were unspeakable. The river, itself turbid and sullen, well deserved the name the natives give it, the 'Big Muddy.' The ferryboat was flat, rude, unclean, more like a raft than a boat; the approach to it on the Iowa side was a steep bank of sticky, slippery, black mud, down which we all walked or slid as best we could, our baggage and blankets being pushed and hurled after us in indiscriminate confusion.

The same kind of paths of departure from the deck existed on the Nebraska side, where vigor and vigilance were put to the sharpest test to surmount the muddy acclivity. The officials and attendants and transfer agents were the most exasperatingly 'know-nothing' and seemingly 'care-nothing' set of men ever seen; and so confusions and delays innumerable greeted the bewildered 'tenderfoot' now first entering the gate city of the 'Far West.' " This western emigration with the new settlers constantly coming in made a good market for the produce raised. I paid one dollar a bushel for corn and hauled it thirty miles to our cabin home in Nebraska in April of 1855.

The coming of the steamboats every week in the spring and summer was an interesting event. It was the chief avenue by which friends and strangers came to our city and then it often furnished our young people, and that included everybody, an opportunity for a dance on the boat. During the period of high water we had two boats a week and they were generally full of passengers and brought large stocks of merchandise to our merchants.

The arrival of the four-horse daily stages from the east and south was also an interesting event. Usually full of passengers and well loaded with mail bags and express packages, with an extra crack of the whip the driver would swing his team around in the front of the Pacific House, which stood on the site of Beno's store, and unload his passengers before a crowd of gazing citizens who had watched for its arrival to welcome the new comers and congratulate them that they had at last reached the place of all others to live and invest their money. This was repeated so often as they came in contact with one and another they believed and most of them were induced to remain, at least for a time. The passengers and mail for Omaha would remain over night and be taken over the river by the stage which left the Pacific House at nine o'clock every morning.

One who travels through the West today can hardly realize that prior to June, 1854, there was no white settlement between the Missouri River and the Pacific slope except the Mormon colony in Utah. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill May 30, 1854, opened Nebraska for settlement. Omaha was laid out that summer, a beginning made of the present prosperous city

and settlements on the tablelands north and south along the river.

The following year, 1855, there were a few settlers who made claims, built cabins and opened farms on the east bank of the Elkhorn River, twenty to thirty miles west of Omaha, but the Indian depredations compelled these settlers to abandon their farms and crops in the early fall and come back to Omaha. My father, brother, his wife with a two and a two months' old babe, and myself, with our nearest neighbor, S. N. Fifield, and his wife, the first to settle there were the last to leave. So the western line of civilization remained on the Missouri River until the spring of 1856. Since then the line of the frontier has been gradually pushed west, first slowly, then more rapidly with the building of the Union Pacific Railroad until now one crossing the continent will seldom be out of sight of a settlement. These changes seem marvelous, even to those who have stood at one of the principal gateways opening to that almost unknown country and watched the stream of people enter and develop its resources into rich and prosperous mining and agricultural states.

There is one incident among many that comes into my mind as I review the past that may interest you. In the rear of my office, which was on Broadway, about opposite where Hafer's lumber yard is now located, was a carpenter shop and back of that, fronting on Vine Street, was a two-story residence. This was the home of Wm. H. Folsom, an architect and carpenter and loyal friend of Brigham Young. It was but a few steps from his shop across to my office and when work was slack he made me frequent visits and sought to win me over to the Mormon faith. There was a young and attractive daughter in the family, who being proficient in music and having a piano, perhaps the only in the city, she had many callers. Among them was a friend whose ability and integrity of character I admired and with whom I used to roam over these bluffs and discuss the questions of the day. The Folsom family moved to Salt Lake City in 1860-61 and in 1862 my friend turned over his land business to me and departed for the same city. I surmised his interest in the young lady had attracted him there; whether such was the case I never knew. His first letter to me, which appears below, gives no indication.



Salt Lake City, Aug. 25, 1862.

I am at last safely housed in Happy Hollow where the Happy Saints do dwell. Arrived in this far-famed city of Jerusalem on the 27th of July after a somewhat tedious journey of ten weeks and was glad to get a chance to rest awhile and don't think I could have been hired to go any further, especially this season.

I like the city and its inhabitants first rate and rather guess I shall conclude to sojourn here for a few days. The site is a good one and the folks take pride in improving their places, build as good houses as they can afford, and plant shade and fruit trees. Some parts of the city look like a young forest now, streams of water run along both sides of the streets, used for irrigating. The country is awful barren except where it is improved. Folsom seems to be doing well as architect on the Temple and Theatre and is quite busy most of the time. Just told me he was going to write you. Said he would like to talk with you awhile and when you got tired of that country to come out and you should be welcome. He wished to be kindly remembered to you and John T. Baldwin.

Our mutual friend Amelia is not yet hitched on to Brigham or any other man. Girls are as plenty as toads after a shower all through this country, although there is mighty few that are good looking. It does not make much difference with me, never was much of a marrying man, nohow, some like yourself in that respect. Hope you will not get drafted, although I can't help thinking they ought to draft out of the Republican party alone.

Brigham Young soon after married Amelia Folsom, she became his favorite wife and today is a fine looking old lady enjoying all the comforts and privileges that wealth and friends can give.

My friend is a prominent citizen and business man in a far western city and has enjoyed the companionship of one wife and has some noble sons to bear his name.

Council Bluff Potawatamy Sub Agency<sup>1</sup>  
21st March 1839.

My Dr Brother:

Yours of 7th Dec. 38 came to hand 25 Feby. 39. It was truly gratifying to me inasmuch as your delay in answering mine had made me dispare of ever hearing from you personally in this life. I had intended wrighting to the post master at Shelbyville to see what was the cause of my not getting an answer. The power of attorney you have sent cannot be filled at present owing to the Distance of 200 miles I should

<sup>1</sup>This letter signed D. Hardin is evidently written by Davis Hardin, spoken of by N. P. Dodge in the foregoing article. It seems to have been written to a brother of Mr. Hardin in Kentucky. The spelling, punctuation, etc., of the original is followed.—Editor.

have to go and at this season of the year I cannot in justice to my business leave home. I send you my signiture in two places, witnessed by my two oaldest sons for you to fill, to answer if possible, one for the Disposial of my interest in my Ohio land, the other to transact aney business for me in Kentucky. In .28 or .29 I think or about that time, I assigned a note of hand giving by William Chamberlin to myself (I think) it was transfered by me to Samuel Morgan. Morgan brought suit against Chamberlin obtained judgment execution issued Chamberlin insolvent. I then paid Morgan his money one hundred & five Dollars Debt on cost and took Morgans assignment on record without any recourse on sd Morgan. All transacted in Franklin, Simpson County, Ky. I am told lately that Chamberlin is now able to pay the Debt. You will collect or have it collected for me. If you should get hoald of aney money in aney way for me pay yourself one hundred & four Dollars and the interest of your money I collected in Logan County, Ky. Also pay aney person for there trouble. If there should be a remnant left you send it to Duke W. Simpson at West Port, Jackson County and direct him to me for it.

No change in my family since my last except Elizabeth is restored to good health. We all enjoy the best of health. My task here is light amongst these people and my situation better than I expected.

Prices of articles are: Flour \$15 to \$25 per barrel, corn meal \$1.50 per bushel, pork \$12.50 to \$20 per hundred pounds, turkeys \$2 to \$3 each, chickens grown \$6 per doz., eggs 50 cents, butter 50 cents, corn \$1.00 per bushel, roasting ears 25 cents per doz., Irish potatoes \$1.50 per bushel, cabbage \$12.50 per hundred, cucumbers 25 cents per dozen.

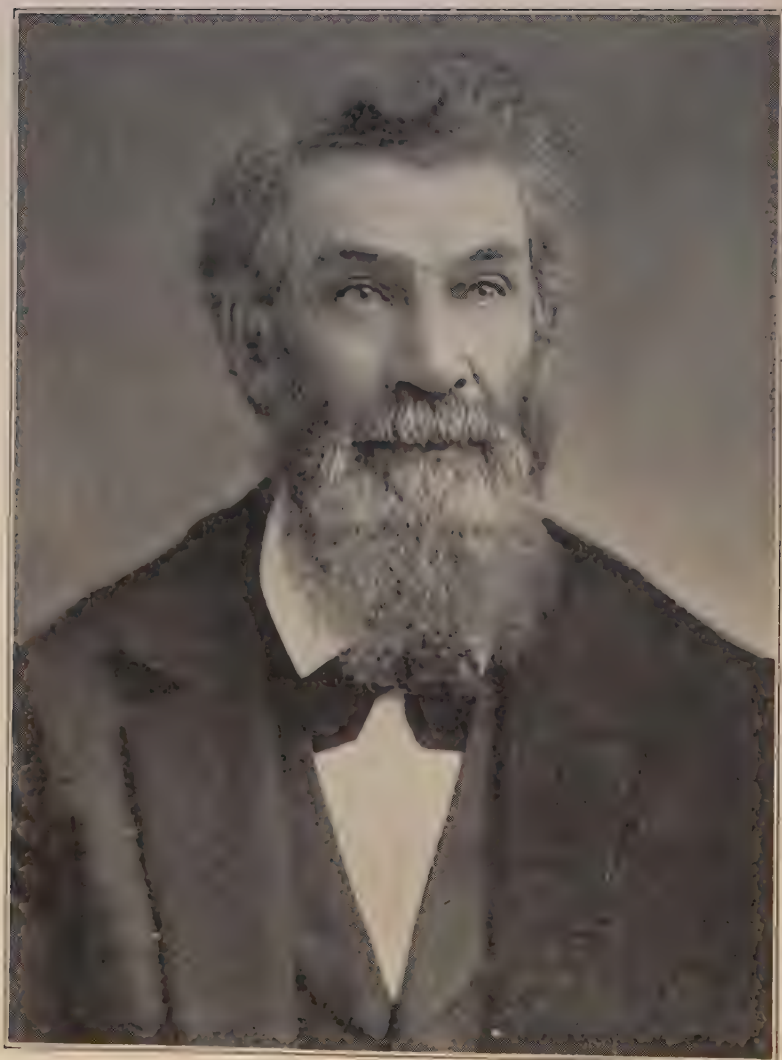
This is a stimulus for one to have everything to sell and but little to buy as I am striving to do and nearly supported my family in this way.

You will write me on receipt on this letter and not delay so long again. May God assist us both to persevere and enable us to meet in Heaven is my prayer.

— — — is well and joines me in the most cordial love for you and yours.

Your brother,  
D. Hardin.

Mailed at Ft. Leavenworth April 15. Postage paid 25 cents. He requests his brother to direct his reply to D. Hardin, Potawatomy farmer, Council Bluff Sub Agency to the care Lt. E. Stone, Fort Leavenworth, Mo.



WILLIAM ALEXANDER WILSON



## BUFFALO WALLOWS AND TRAILS IN BLACK HAWK COUNTY

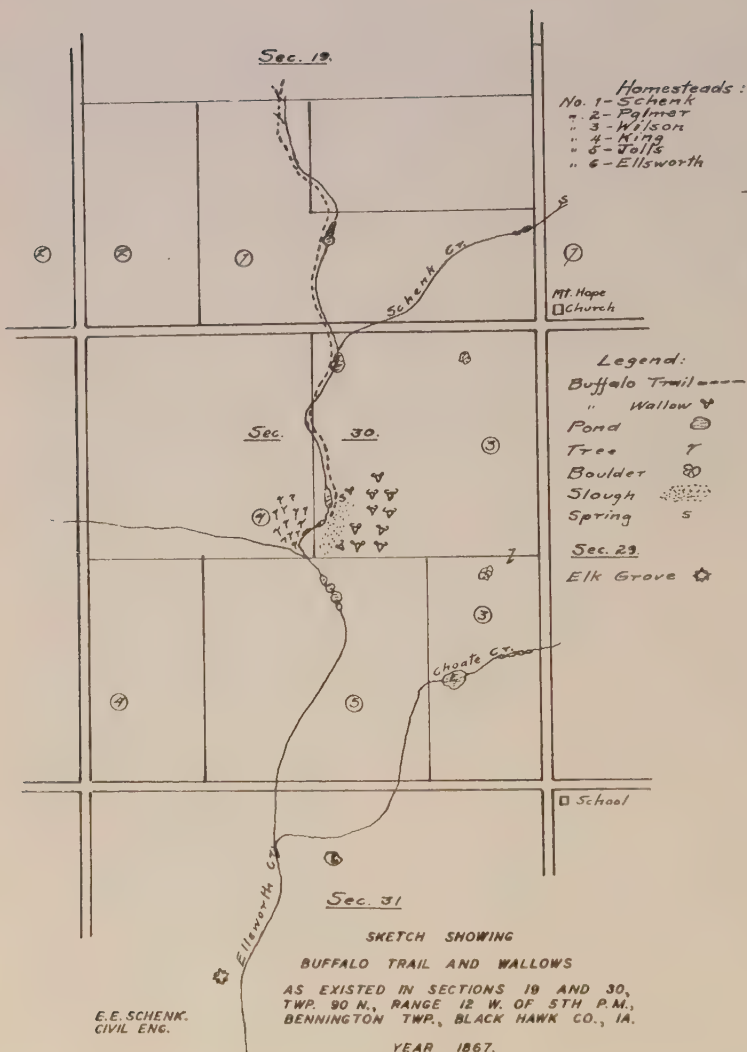
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BY ELLIS E. WILSON

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A narration of the existence and migrations of the herds of buffalo, *bison americanus*, that once roamed the plains of the mid-continent would make a romantic epic of animal life. Never has there existed a more numerous or hardier species of the bovine family, nor one in which instinctive fellowship was stronger. That centuries ago herds did traverse Iowa prairies is evidenced by their skulls, horns and parts of skeletons found in many counties. There is in addition to fossil proof, confirmatory data in wallows, trails and other marks which once existed. Alone the petrifications found scarcely warrant the assumption that large herds similar to those on the western plains at some period occupied Iowa. A plausible theory would be that blizzards drove scattered bands from their habitat in the Dakotas into the state or stragglers wandered east of the Big Sioux valley. Possibly abundant corroborative evidence did exist to warrant the assertion of extensive occupation before agrarians took possession of the land and with breaking plows destroyed the attesting marks. This occurred before observant men who understood and could interpret wild life records came upon the scene.

This legendary sketch is based mostly upon statements made by my father, William Alexander Wilson, who came to Iowa from Yadkin County, North Carolina, about 1855, then about twenty-one years of age, over six feet tall and often called Long Wilson. He lived with kin at New Providence, Hardin County, and later at Eldora, Steamboat Rock, Rockdale, now a part of Iowa Falls, Algona, Oskaloosa, and Waterloo. Between the years of 1855 and 1865 he traveled over the state mostly on foot, often on horseback, from the Mississippi rapids near Keokuk to the Big Sioux valley in the Northwest. He resided in Kossuth county at the time of the Spirit Lake massacre in March, 1857. He hauled merchandise by team from Dubuque for his store in Algona. A close observer of nature during his peregrinations, he learned to know and prize the history of wild life on the prairies, and became skillful in interpreting species and orders



from records they had made in and on the soil and the wild groves. When at night they stalked or prowled around his homestead cabin on Black Cat Creek in Kossuth County, he often said he was able to distinguish the kind by the sound of their footfalls. To him the prairies and woods, hills and valleys, were variously autographed or labelled with animal lore. Vestiges of characteristic outlines still understandable existed in the sod. They were nature's symbolic testimony regarding ages previous, still legible. He said intelligible records regarding the buffalo were numerous when the pioneers broke the sod, but virile men were too busy with their farm duties to take notice of animal coverts or give any attention to trails and wallows.

About 1865 father purchased the northeast quarter of section thirty in Bennington Township, Black Hawk County, and established thereon his lifelong home. David W. Jolls entered land from the government in 1854 and with his parents were the first settlers in the little valley. At the center of the section he planted a cottonwood sprout which surviving grass fires and other vicissitudes stands today like a lone flagstaff, being more than sixty feet in height with a cluster of leafy branches at its top. At that date, 1854, the public highways in Bennington Township were not established and some farm buildings were erected by Mr. Jolls near the center of section thirty. About 1870 William H. Palmer cleared a sandy tract of hazel brush located some twenty rods northwest of the center of the section. It bore traces of having been a stomping and flybrush ground for wild life. Later the tract was planted with white pine trees which are now over fifty feet high, an ever verdant landmark in the community.

Running from the north to the south near the center of the section, was a spring-fed prairie stream supplied by water bubbling softly forth from its bottom. Now for seventy years the waters have quenched the thirst of the white man and his beasts. The long spring is the never failing supply source of Ellsworth Creek, which was a clear silvery flowing brook in pioneer days. The watercourse is southward into section thirty-one onto sandy and gravelly soil where it sinks. A dry run channel carries the surface water to the Cedar River at Waterloo, where the stream is known as Virden Dry Run.

In the early days a channel extended a mile or more north of



the spring connecting numerous small lakes mostly filled with surface water. They were peat-rimmed reservoirs and lily-decked pickerel ponds, breeding places for swarms of gnats, mosquitoes, square-eyed greenhead flies, and other insect pests. Northeast of the spring was a level meadow, the grass always very green in the summer time for only a few inches below the surface cool water stood. A quicksand reservoir that fed the long dry bank spring which never froze over in the winter.

Several miles northward a level short grass range extended to the southerly edge of the Big Woods in Bremer County. In localities upon this smooth savanna grew a variety of native grass which matured early in summer, naturally curing like hay, retaining its nutritive qualities and unlike the slough growth which possessed little food value after being frosted. The expanse was a ten mile sweep of prairie land from the south border of the Big Woods to the Wilson spring.

Previous to 1865 shallow paths were discernible on this range which was or later became the homes of M. Farrington, Elias J. Messinger, Caspar Reinhart, Henry Faust, Michael Besh, Conrad Fritz, Henry Burk, John Nolting, W. W. Hutton, Henry Graham, Uriah Du Bois, Horatio Sage, and Nathan Beebe. These paths to the southward converged into a well defined trail along the creek's course and around the ponds on the farm of Joseph Schenk.

Passing farther south onto the Wilson land, the trail became a deep worn track about twelve inches wide and four to ten inches deep. In boggy places its course followed around tussocks, but always when passable close to the channel. Before reaching the spring there was a mile of well defined path in the sod. All made a picture pageant of animal life on the prairies, etched by mobile feet into the turf and deeper soil. The trail ended at the spring.

In 1865 southeast of the long spring was a swale quite level of about ten acres. A sort of shallow bayou was separated from the main channel of the stream by a sandy ridge.

The swale acreage was dotted with little ponds about four feet wide and five feet long with an average depth of two feet. When rain or snow water filled the depressions, the overflow ran southward into Ellsworth Creek. In the spring, or autumn when

all the prairie sward was burned away clean, the expanse appeared in the bright sunlight like a cluster of miniature lakes. When there was a new growth of grass in the summer time the landscape was spotted. In the depressions there thrived a rank dark green slough grass while the intervening space of dry soil was covered with blue joint of a lighter shade. Rushes and cat-tails grew in some of the deeper pools, which seldom joined, each one being distinct and separate. Many pieces of fire burnt and sun-dried bones lay on the arid ground but only a few in the water-filled wallows.

Long dark blue flint arrowheads and spear points of a pinkish white color were found in this vicinity. An Indian fishhook made of flint with the hook part broken off was picked up near the stream.

Early in the spring of 1867 my older brother, Barnette A. Wilson, and I were assisting father in digging granite boulders, commonly called niggerheads, out of the land close to the swale that was suitable for cultivation. Having lifted a very large stone with the aid of a log chain, stone boat and horses, a deep hole was left in the ground. Father said, "Now, boys, before we fill the hole, you pick up all the pieces of bone from around the buffalo wallows and put them into it. In the fall when I cut the grass for hay they may break the sickle." While father spaded the sod away from other boulders, brother and I playfully worked gathering the pieces of hardened bones and threw them into the excavation. We raced all over the wallow site, each trying to get the biggest and cleanest bones. Father ceased his work to rest, and told us the origination of the wallows. There were nearly a hundred of them. After more than sixty years, I recall his statements to have been about as follows:

"The wallows were made by herds of buffalo that roamed over the prairies many years previous; that they undoubtedly came to the long spring to drink; that often in dry seasons when good water was scarce they would travel long distances in single file to find cold water like that in the spring; that the Indians hiding in the tall grass perhaps surprised and killed them in or near the wallows.

"When the hot days of summer came, bloodsucking insects swarmed over the herds; then the buffaloes sought out soft

places in the sod where their feet would sink into the mire and by stomping, dug holes in which they lay to protect their bodies; that the buffalo was a vicious fellow, naturally ugly and continually bellowing and fighting; when pestered by multitudes of various kinds of insects they often became furious, and stalked around roaring with rage; that at the wallowing place each one occupied a black soil mudhole of sufficient depth to cover the legs and thin skinned parts of their bodies with only their shaggy haired heads, a long beard hanging from the under jaw, and their wooly backs exposed; that in the mire they squirmed and twisted while fighting the insects; that undoubtedly the buffalo had in years long past made the wallows where we had just gathered the bones; that after the white man appeared with his noisy and deadly guns, they vanished; that when sharp hoofs no longer cultivated the bottom of the wallows, the slough grass took root and the cat-tails and the rushes appeared, the seed having been blown by the winds or carried by the waterfowls.

"The short grass ridge located between the spring and the wallows appeared to be a rendezvous for thousand legged worms, the big brown red-winged grasshoppers, glowworms, fireflies, spotted water adders and rattlesnakes.

"Likewise the ridge was a favorite haunt for flocks of cowbirds which sang no songs but just chirped and fussed their feathers and seemed to be waiting for the return of their sociable and long-lost friend, the buffalo. The red-winged blackbird nested in clumps of willows along the creek and hatched the eggs and reared the tricky cowbird's families as well as their own."

During the autumn of the same year, 1867, the wild meadow north of the spring was mown for the first time. Fringed sky-blue gentians were the only flowers growing there with the grass. A revolving wooden, horse-drawn, rake was used for windrowing, an unsuitable farm implement for rough ground. Father said, "Boys, take the hand-rakes and gather the scattered hay from along the trail, for the buffaloes will not be here the coming winter to eat it. They are gone forever."

Questioned about the deepworn path and the buffalo, father said it was a trail made as they traveled single file from the feeding range at the north to the spring, the wallows and the hazelbrush patch; that there was a sort of freemasonry among



buffaloes, which all understood and they followed an acknowledged leader who became commander through superior fighting; sometimes an ebony horn was broken off in battling.

Wild canvasback and teal ducks nested around the ponds and wallows as late as 1870.

Mink and muskrat were numerous along the stream. Trapping and selling the pelts furnished the farmer lads spending money. A neighbor boy came to District No. 9 in December, 1867, the first term in the new one-room schoolhouse, wearing a minkskin cap. All the other boys wore cloth caps. Hectored because he had to wear a fur cap, he countered with, "Daniel Boone wore a coonskin cap and mink is nicer than coon."

In June, 1868, one mile to the south and near the center of section thirty-one, owned by Jeremith Ellsworth, the head, horns and parts of the skeleton of a very large elk, were uncovered by a breaking plow. My mother's brother, John Lawrence, who lived in Waterloo and vicinity from 1857 to 1870, often hunted big game in Nebraska, Kansas and Indian Territory and he stated that small bands of elk, deer and antelope were often found mingling with the big herds of buffalo, apparently seeking protection from the fierce coyotes.

After being used as a pasture for a half century, the swale acreage was drained and plowed for the first time in 1918, also levelled, obliterating the last visible trace of the wallows.

In August, 1916, at the boggy locality where the water of Ellsworth Creek, through Virden Dry Run, flows into the Cedar River at Waterloo, H. A. Maine, contractor, while excavating for the electric power plant found, some twenty feet below the surface, a large buffalo skull, three leg bones, eight ribs and three vertebra fossils. They are now in the H. W. Grout museum in the Black Hawk County Court House.

September 3, 1931, Levi L. Jolls, eighty-nine years of age, who lived in the valley with his parents in 1856, stated that there were no herds of domestic cattle or horses ranging the prairies in that neighborhood previous to 1870 large enough to make toe paths in the tough fibre of the sod which had been accumulating for centuries.

B. F. Gue in his "History of Iowa," speaking of wild life said, "The well worn paths of these early inhabitants of the wild

groves, and boundless prairies were found along the banks of rivers and creeks."

Personally, I never saw in Iowa a wild buffalo weltering in a wallow or horning and pawing on a dusty knoll; never heard one roaring his vehement rage against tormenting insects, or saw the sociable cowbirds sitting on the buffaloes' backs, catching flies; never viewed a herd in the distance travelling single file following a master buffalo towards a feeding range, drinking pool, wallow or dusting hillock. However, about 1867, I did see and walk barefooted in what was unquestionably considered to be buffalo tracks deep worn below the grassy surface, and often waded in the little water-filled ponds which were perhaps a century or more previous their muddy wallows, the bath tubs and paint pots of the mighty animal monarchs of Iowa's prairies.

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#### MEDICAL NOTICE

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Having had but little practice in the treatment of western diseases, and being desirous of becoming acquainted with their nature, and best mode of treatment, I solicit a share of public patronage. As I have never experienced much difficulty in treating the various maladies incident to the human family, in consequence of my not understanding their nature, I would wish to be puzzled as little as possible with all other diseases, excepting ague and fever. The chief calamities of life generally fall upon the poor, therefore I solicit none of their patronage; but I am the humble servant of the wealthy part of the community because there is some prospect of obtaining a reward for my services.—Dr. S. Rogers.—Advertisement in *Keokuk Register*, Keokuk, Iowa, June 5, 1847. (In the Newspaper Division of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.)

## INDEX TO ABANDONED TOWNS OF IOWA

BY DAVID C. MOTT

There has appeared in each of the five preceding numbers of the *ANNALS* an installment of our article on abandoned towns, villages and post offices of Iowa. The subject was treated by taking one county at a time and arranging the counties alphabetically. A brief amount of information about each place was given as to location, date of existence, and as to whether it was a town, village, hamlet or only a country post office, when that information could be obtained.

In our introductory article, Vol. XVII, No. 6, p. 435, we set out our plan and gave our principal sources of information. As we then said "we only claim for this survey such accuracy as was made possible by the authorities at hand." In many counties, however, we received very fine help from persons who thoroughly knew their counties, while in some other counties we failed to get the careful co-operation which we desired.

Having treated the places by counties and with some information about each place as above stated, we are appending below all of the 2,807 names in alphabetical order, giving no information except the name of the county. This list will enable one to quickly find the names of a great many old towns or villages or country post offices that have long since passed away.

For several reasons these 2,807 names do not mean that that entire number of places—towns, villages, or country post offices—are abandoned.

Some towns or villages have been absorbed by adjacent cities or towns, and have become a part of the larger corporations, losing their former identities, and finally their names. There were 46 of these. Witness Boonesboro now a part of Boone, Lyons now a part of Clinton, Sevastopol now a part of Des Moines.

Some have only lost their original names and assumed others, such as Bloomington, now Muscatine; Montana, now Boone; Grant, now Clarion. Some even lost more than one original name, such as Miller's Hollow, changed to Kanesville, and finally



to Council Bluffs. In all there were in our list of 2,807 names, 362 of them that are only names discarded for other names.

Some of the abandoned towns really bore two names, the name of the post office being different from the name of the town. Lithopolis was the name of the post office at Steamboat Rock, Hardin County, for many years. Amazon was the name of the post office at the village of Richmond, Madison County, and so on. Then some of the small towns had nicknames, or double names, such as Harpersville, or Stringtown, Davis County. There were 119 of these old places with double names by reason of having nicknames, or of having post offices with names differing from the names of their towns.

There were 75 towns laid out, or staked off, and named, most of them getting on the county records and on the maps of those days, that were never built up. Poweshiek County had one, Ottawa City; Keokuk County had two, Western City and West London; Wapello County had several.

Eliminating the 46 towns or villages that have been absorbed by other towns or cities, the 362 that lost their original names by taking on new names, the 119 that had more than one name (as one for the post office and one for the town, or a double name by reason of a nickname), and the 75 that were laid out but never built up, there remain 2,205 actually abandoned places—towns, villages, hamlets, or country post offices.

It will be noticed that in 25 instances the word "Old" appears in parenthesis after the name. This is to distinguish the old and abandoned town from the newer and present one of the same name which is near by, such as Rolfe, Pocahontas County, Rippey, Boone County, and Macedonia, Pottawattamie County. It will also be noticed that 18 names are followed by the letters "P. O." in parenthesis. This is to indicate that the place was a country post office, and to distinguish it from the present town nearby, which was named for the country post office, as Eagle Grove, Wright County, and Defiance, Shelby County. We have paid no attention to the discontinuance of a post office where the village or hamlet is still in active existence.

Here follows the 2,807 names with the counties in which they were located:

Aaronville, Jefferson  
 Abbyville, Delaware  
 Absecom, Jefferson  
 Acersville, Delaware  
 Adair, Adair  
 Adamsonville, Jasper  
 Adamsville, Davis  
 Adaville, Plymouth  
 Addison, Humboldt  
 Advance, Guthrie  
 Aetna, Wayne  
 Agency, Winneshiek  
 Agricola, Mahaska  
 Ajax, Davis  
 Alaska, Union  
 Alba, Winnebago  
 Albany, Davis  
 Albany, Fayette  
 Albaton, Monona  
 Alberton, Iowa  
 Albright's, Des Moines  
 Aldrich, Wright  
 Alexandra, Van Buren  
 Algonquin, Butler  
 Alice, Grundy  
 Alice, Linn  
 Alimeda, Louisa  
 Alisburg, Webster  
 Alix, Montgomery  
 Allamakee, Allamakee  
 Allen, Guthrie  
 Allen, Harrison  
 Allen's Grove, Scott  
 Allenville, Guthrie  
 Allison, Dubuque  
 Alma, Dubuque  
 Alma, Jackson  
 Almira, Delaware  
 Almorat, Delaware  
 Alpine, Wapello  
 Altamont, Shelby  
 Alton, Allamakee  
 Alton, Dallas  
 Altona, Louisa  
 Amador, Wapello  
 Amarill, Delaware  
 Amazon, Madison  
 Amboy, Washington

Ambrose, Iowa  
 Ambrosia, Lee  
 American City, Marion  
 Americus, Pottawattamie  
 Amish, Johnson  
 Amity, Page  
 Amity, Scott  
 Amityville, Des Moines  
 Amoy, Jackson  
 Amsterdam, Hancock  
 Amsterdam, Marion  
 Amsterdam, Wapello  
 Amund, Winnebago  
 Anderson, Clayton  
 Andersonville, Grundy  
 Andrews, Polk  
 Annetta, Woodbury  
 Annieville, Clay  
 Antwerp, Cedar  
 Apollo, Cedar  
 Apple Grove, Polk  
 Aquilla Grove, Winneshiek  
 Arcola, Monona  
 Argand, Jones  
 Argo, Lucas  
 Argo, Scott  
 Arlington, Montgomery  
 Armah, Iowa  
 Armour, Pottawattamie  
 Armstrong Grove, Emmet  
 Arnoldsville, Howard  
 Arrow, Grundy  
 Artesian, Bremer  
 Ashland, Wapello  
 Ashland Crossing, Wapello  
 Ashuelot, Kossuth  
 Ashton, Monona  
 Ashurst, Story  
 Aspinwall, Dubuque  
 Astoria, Washington  
 Athol, Sioux  
 Atlanta, Buchanan  
 Atlee, Lee  
 Auburn, Mahaska  
 Audubon Center, Audubon  
 Audubon City, Audubon  
 Audubon Heights, Audubon  
 Aurelia, Floyd

- Aurora, Keokuk  
Austin, Dickinson  
Austin, Fremont  
Ava, Guthrie  
Avon (Old), Polk  
Avondale, Adair  
Ayer's Grove, Polk  
Ayersville, Wapello  
Ayersville, Cedar  
Babcock, Linn  
Bach Grove, Wright  
Baden, Keokuk  
Badger Hill, Tama  
Badger Lake, Monona  
Bailey's Ford, Delaware  
Bailey's Grove, Hancock  
Baker, Jefferson  
Balaka, Clarke  
Ballard, Audubon  
Balluff, Scott  
Bally Clough Grove, Dubuque  
Baltimore, Henry  
Bangall, Henry  
Banner, Warren  
Banner Valley, Linn  
Barclay, Black Hawk  
Barkersville, Marion  
Barrwood, Scott  
Barryville, Delaware  
Bartlettville, Clarke  
Bath, Cerro Gordo  
Baum, Cherokee  
Baxter (P. O.), Jasper  
Baxter, Keokuk  
Bay, Delaware  
Bear Creek, Poweshiek  
Bear Creek, Wapello  
Bear Grove, Guthrie  
Beaver City, Chickasaw  
Beaver Grove, Butler  
Beebeetown, Harrison  
Beelar's Grove, Floyd  
Beery, Henry  
Beetrace, Appanoose  
Belfast, Henry  
Belgrove, Butler  
Belinda, Lucas  
Bell, Crawford  
Bell Air, Johnson  
Bell Fountain, Mahaska  
Bellair, Appanoose  
Belle Point, Boone  
Bellemont, Warren  
Belleville, Jefferson  
Belleville, Webster  
Bell's Lake, Sioux  
Bell's Ridge, Madison  
Belltown, Crawford  
Belmont Center, Warren  
Belvidere, Monona  
Ben Lomond, Pocahontas  
Benan, Carroll  
Benbow, Lee  
Bennettville, Dubuque  
Bennington, Marion  
Benson Grove, Winnebago  
Benson Grove Station, Winnebago  
Benton, Benton  
Benton, Mills  
Benton Centre, Benton  
Benton City, Benton  
Bentonville, Wayne  
Berea, Adair  
Berkeley, Benton  
Berlin, Hardin  
Berlin, Scott  
Bernina, Mahaska  
Bethel, Fayette  
Bethel, Washington  
Bethel City, Marion  
Bethlehem, Mills  
Bethlehem, Wayne  
Beulah, Benton  
Biddick, Montgomery  
Big Grove, Mahaska  
Big Grove, Pottawattamie  
Big Mound, Lee  
Big Spring, Wayne  
Big Springs, Louisa  
Big Woods, Jones  
Bigler's Grove, Harrison  
Binns, Page  
Bismarck, Clayton  
Bismark, Union  
Black Hawk, Davis  
Black Hawk, Louisa

- Black Hawk City, Van Buren
- Black Walnut, Palo Alto
- Blackmore, Ringgold
- Bladensburg, Wapello
- Blaine, Buena Vista
- Blair, Pottawattamie
- Blair City, Cherokee
- Blairgowrie, Palo Alto
- Blakeville, Black Hawk
- Blessing, Black Hawk
- Bliedorn, Clinton
- Bloomefield, Jones
- Bloomfield, Monona
- Blooming Prairie, Pocahontas
- Bloomington, Madison
- Bloomington, Muscatine
- Bloomington, Polk
- Bloomington, Ringgold
- Bloomington, Story
- Blue Cut, Jones
- Blue Point, Jefferson
- Blue Point, Poweshiek
- Bluff Creek, Mahaska
- Bluff Creek, Monroe
- Bluff Dale, Des Moines
- Bluff Point, Monona
- Boardman, Story
- Bois d'Arc, Grundy
- Boltonville, Iowa
- Bon Accord, Johnson
- Boomer Grove, Pottawattamie
- Boone, Dallas
- Boone Springs, Clinton
- Boone Station, Boone
- Booneville, Boone
- Boonsboro, Boone
- Border Plains, Webster
- Borneo, Ringgold
- Botany, Shelby
- Botna, Pottawattamie
- Bottom, Monona
- Boulder, Linn
- Bovina, Tama
- Bowen's Prairie, Jones
- Boxelder, Mills
- Boyd, Chickasaw
- Boyer, Pottawattamie
- Boyer River, Crawford
- Boyer Station, Van Buren
- Boyan's Grove, Butler
- Boyleston, Henry
- Bozaris, Ringgold
- Bracewell, Decatur
- Bradford, Chickasaw
- Brandy Brook, Linn
- Breckinridge, Bremer
- Bremen, Monroe
- Bremer, Bremer
- Bremer Center, Bremer
- Brick House, Cedar
- Bridgeport, Boone
- Bridgeport, Jackson
- Bridgeport, Monroe
- Bridgeport, Wayne
- Bridgewater, Clay
- Briscoe, Adams
- Bristol, Pottawattamie
- Bristol, Worth
- Broadway, Delaware
- Broadway, Linn
- Brock, Mahaska
- Broken Kettle, Plymouth
- Bromley, Marshall
- Brookdale, Plymouth
- Brookfield, Clinton
- Brooklin, Polk
- Brooklyn, Benton
- Brooklyn, Black Hawk
- Brooklyn, Calhoun
- Brooklyn, Madison
- Brookville, Adams
- Brookville, Clayton
- Brookville, Jefferson
- Brough, Dallas
- Brown, Linn
- Browning, Carroll
- Brown's Mills, Davis
- Browns Settlement, Woodbury
- Brownsville, Poweshiek
- Bruce, Wright
- Bruner, Tama
- Brush Creek, Fayette
- Brushy, Taylor
- Brushy Valley, Guthrie
- Bryson, Wapello
- Bubona, Emmet



- Buchanan, Buchanan  
 Buchanan, Fremont  
 Buchanan, Taylor  
 Buchanan, Webster  
 Buck Creek, Bremer  
 Buck Horn, Mahaska  
 Buckeye, Benton  
 Buckingham (Old), Tama  
 Buckland, Allamakee  
 Bucyrus, Lucas  
 Bucyrus, Mahaska  
 Buda, Pocahontas  
 Buena Vista, Clinton  
 Buena Vista, Harrison  
 Buenavista, Jefferson  
 Buffalo, Madison  
 Buffalo Fork, Kossuth  
 Buffalo Grove, Buchanan  
 Bullock's Grove, Pottawattamie  
 Buncombe, Dubuque  
 Bunker Hill, Allamakee  
 Burgess, Clinton  
 Burke, Benton  
 Burkhardt's Point, Des Moines  
 Burns, Calhoun  
 Burr Oak, Mitchell  
 Burr Oak Grove, Woodbury  
 Burr Oak Springs, Winneshiek  
 Burrell, Decatur  
 Burrington, Delaware  
 Burris, Louisa  
 Burris City, Louisa  
 Burton, Wapello  
 Bush, Jasper  
 Business Corners, Van Buren  
 Busti, Howard  
 Butler Center, Butler  
 Butler Hill, Emmet  
 Butler Rapids, Butler  
 Butlerville, Tama  
 Buxton, Monroe  
 Byron, Humboldt  
 Cadda, Scott  
 Calanan, Hamilton  
 Caldwell City, Appanoose  
 Caledonia, Dubuque  
 Caledonia, Ringgold  
 Calhoun, Appanoose  
 Calhoun, Calhoun  
 Calhoun, Harrison  
 Calhoun Center, Calhoun  
 Calliope, Sioux  
 Caloma, Marion  
 Calvin, Black Hawk  
 Camackville, Lee  
 Camargo, Lee  
 Cambria, Wayne  
 Cambridge, Clinton  
 Camden, Appanoose  
 Camden, Story  
 Cameron, Cedar  
 Camp, Polk  
 Campton, Delaware  
 Cana, Buchanan  
 Canaan, Adams  
 Canfield, Black Hawk  
 Cannonsburg, Louisa  
 Canoe, Winneshiek  
 Capoli, Allamakee  
 Carbon, Webster  
 Carbon Hill, Davis  
 Carbonado, Mahaska  
 Carbondale, Adair  
 Carbondale, Polk  
 Cardiff, Mitchell  
 Carlisle, Cedar  
 Carlson, Scott  
 Carney, Floyd  
 Carr, Jasper  
 Carroll, Tama  
 Carroll City, Carroll  
 Carrollport, Jackson  
 Carrollton, Carroll  
 Carr's Point, Montgomery  
 Carson, Adams  
 Carson's Point, Boone  
 Carter, Iowa  
 Cartersville, Pottawattamie  
 Carthage, Johnson  
 Carvers, Allamakee  
 Cary, Palo Alto  
 Casady, Webster  
 Cass, Clayton  
 Cass Centre, Cass  
 Cass Centre, Jones  
 Cassaday's Corners, Boone

- Castana (Old), Monona  
 Castle Grove, Jones  
 Castleville, Buchanan  
 Catteese, Louisa  
 Cecilia, Howard  
 Cedar, Cedar  
 Cedar, Linn  
 Cedar City, Black Hawk  
 Cedar Creek, Greene  
 Cedar Crossroads, Marshall  
 Cedar Forks, Sac  
 Cedar Grove, Lucas  
 Cedar Mines, Monroe  
 Cedar River, Cedar  
 Cedar Town, Muscatine  
 Cedar Valley, Black Hawk  
 Cedar Valley, Cedar  
 Cedarville, Pocahontas  
 Cedarville, Washington  
 Centerville, Boone  
 Centerville, Des Moines  
 Centerville, Jackson  
 Centre, Page  
 Centre Grove, Muscatine  
 Centre Hill, Washington  
 Centre Town, Dubuque  
 Centre Valley, Allamakee  
 Ceres, Clayton  
 Cerro Gordo, Mills  
 Cessford, Cedar  
 Chaldea, Appanoose  
 Chandler, Keokuk  
 Chandler, Mahaska  
 Channingville, Dubuque  
 Chantry, Allamakee  
 Chapin (Old), Franklin  
 Charleston, Jackson  
 Charlottsville, Madison  
 Chase, Johnson  
 Chatham, Buchanan  
 Chattanooga, Dallas  
 Chequest (No. 1), Davis  
 Chequest (No. 2), Davis  
 Cherokee (Old), Cherokee  
 Cherokee Center, Cherokee  
 Cherry, Mahaska  
 Cherry Wood, Clinton  
 Chester Center, Poweshiek  
 Chesterfield, Polk  
 Chicago, Dallas  
 Chickasaw, Chickasaw  
 Chickasaw Center, Chickasaw  
 Chickasaw Station, Chickasaw  
 Chisholm, Monroe  
 Christiansburg, Wapello  
 Churchville, Scott  
 Cincinnati, Harrison  
 Circleville, Polk  
 Civil Bend, Fremont  
 Civil Point, Audubon  
 Clanton, Madison  
 Clarendon, Ida  
 Clark, Clay  
 Clark's Ferry, Scott  
 Clark's Point, Monroe  
 Clarkstown, Jackson  
 Clarksville, Monroe  
 Clay Mill, Jones  
 Clayford, Jones  
 Clay's Grove, Lee  
 Clayton, Pottawattamie  
 Clear Creek, Allamakee  
 Clear Lake City, Cerro Gordo  
 Clearfield, Poweshiek  
 Cleveland, Allamakee  
 Cleveland, Lucas  
 Clifton, Louisa  
 Clifton, Winneshiek  
 Clinton Center, Wayne  
 Clipper, Ringgold  
 Cloud, Marion  
 Clutterville, Butler  
 Clyde, Jasper  
 Coal Creek, Keokuk  
 Coal Valley, Bone  
 Coalport, Jefferson  
 Coalton, Monroe  
 Coaltown, Boone  
 Cobb, Jackson  
 Coe's Grove, Montgomery  
 Coffin's Grove, Delaware  
 Colbyville, Story  
 Cold Spring, Pottawattamie  
 Cold Springs, Cass  
 Cold Water, Delaware  
 Coldville, Tama

Coldwater, Butler  
Coldwater, Cerro Gordo  
Coldwater, Franklin  
College Farm, Story  
Collegeton, Story  
Collins Centre, Story  
Collins Grove, Tama  
Coloma, Jackson  
Colony, Delaware  
Columbia, Tama  
Columbia, Wapello  
Columbus, Allamakee  
Columbus, Linn  
Columbus, Van Buren  
Comet, Mahaska  
Commerce Mills, Polk  
Communia, Clayton  
Como, Crawford  
Competine, Wapello  
Comstock, Wapello  
Concert, Mahaska  
Concord, Hancock  
Concord, Louisa  
Condit, Jones  
Confidence, Wayne  
Congress, Franklin  
Conkling, Audubon  
Connell, Tama  
Connor, Allamakee  
Cono, Iowa  
Conrad Grove, Grundy  
Cool, Warren  
Coon Grove, Crawford  
Coon Valley, Sac  
Coonville, Mills  
Cooper Springs, Marion  
Coopersville, Wapello  
Cope, Polk  
Copi, Johnson  
Coplin's Grove, Carroll  
Copper Creek, Jackson  
Cora, Decatur  
Cora, Des Moines  
Cora, Fremont  
Cora, Mitchell  
Corn Hill, Fayette  
Corn Valley, Sioux  
Cornelia, Ida

Cory, Keokuk  
Corydon, Polk  
Cory's Grove, Polk  
Cottage, Hardin  
Cottage Hill, Dubuque  
Cotton Grove, Henry  
Cottonville, Jackson  
Coulson, Cherokee  
Council Bluff, Pottawattamie  
Council Hill, Clayton  
Council Point, Pottawattamie  
Courtwright, Lee  
Cousins, Linn  
Cox Creek, Clayton  
Coyton, Buchanan  
Crab Apple, Linn  
Crabb's Mills, Jackson  
Craig's Hollow, Webster  
Crain Creek, Black Hawk  
Crandall, Calhoun  
Crane Creek, Howard  
Crathorne, Plymouth  
Crawford, Crawford  
Cream Hill, Franklin  
Creamery, Cerro Gordo  
Creesville, Jefferson  
Crescent City, Pottawattamie  
Cresco, Kossuth  
Cresswell, Keokuk  
Crete, Appanoose  
Crisp, Harrison  
Cromwell Centre, Clay  
Crooked Creek, Henry  
Crooks, Page  
Crooks, Webster  
Cross, Ringgold  
Crow Creek, Linn  
Crown Point, Wright  
Crozier, Buena Vista  
Crystal, Tama  
Cuba, Hancock  
Cuba, Monroe  
Cuba City, Louisa  
Curtis, Johnson  
Cynthiann, Wapello  
Cyreno, O'Brien  
Dacotah, Dubuque  
Daggett, Benton

- Dahlonga, Wapello  
Daily City, Boone  
Dairy, Washington  
Dairy Grove, Jasper  
Dairyville, Grundy  
Dalby, Allamakee  
Dale, Chickasaw  
Dalmanutha, Guthrie  
Dan, Taylor  
Danforth, Johnson  
Danville, Floyd  
Danville Center, Des Moines  
Darbyville, Appanoose  
Darien, Kossuth  
Darlington, Sioux  
Dartmouth, Jones  
Darwin, Page  
Dasie, Page  
Davis Creek, Washington  
Davison's, Page  
Dawson, Jasper  
Dawsonburg, Fremont  
Dayton, Appanoose  
Dayton, Audubon  
Dayton, Bremer  
Dayton, Iowa  
Dayton, Page  
Dayton, Story  
Dayton, Washington  
Dayton Centre, Chickasaw  
Daytonville, Washington  
De Etta, Poweshiek  
Deedsville, Jefferson  
Deep River, Poweshiek  
Deer Creek, Fremont  
Deer Creek, Worth  
Deerfield, Chickasaw  
Deering, Winnebago  
Defiance (P. O.), Shelby  
Defiance, Story  
Defiance, Wapello  
Delano, Winnebago  
Delanta, Hardin  
Delaware, Polk  
Delaware Centre, Delaware  
De Leon, Cherokee  
Del Norte, Davis  
Delphi, Marion  
Delphi, Ringgold  
Dennis, Appanoose  
Denson's Ferry, Cedar  
Derrinane, Dubuque  
Deseret, Pottawattamie  
Des Moines City, Mahaska  
Des Moines City, Van Buren  
Dickey, Bremer  
Diff, Appanoose  
Discord, Woodbury  
Divide, Carroll  
Divide, Keokuk  
Divide, Marion  
Dixie, Jasper  
Dixie, Mitchell  
Dixonville, Marion  
Doantown, Lee  
Dodd, Johnson  
Dodds, Woodbury  
Dodge, Guthrie  
Dodgeville, Des Moines  
Dogtown, Polk  
Dogtown, Van Buren  
Donelan, Dubuque  
Doran, Mitchell  
Dorrville, Warren  
Douglas Centre, Clay  
Douglass, Fayette  
Dover, Davis  
Dover, Iowa  
Dover, Lee  
Dover Mills, Fayette  
Downards, Iowa  
Downersville, Jones  
Downsville, Pottawattamie  
Dramen, Mitchell  
Draper, Jasper  
Dresden, Chickasaw  
Dresden, Poweshiek  
Dresser, Ida  
Drew, Wright  
Dry Creek, Linn  
Dry Lake, Wright  
Dryden, Tama  
Duane, Hardin  
Duane, Jones  
Dublin, Washington  
Dudley, Polk



Duggan, Jackson	Elide, Franklin
Duke, Dubuque	Eliza, Black Hawk
Duke, Jackson	Elizabeth, Grundy
Dunnville, Davis	Elizabeth City, Scott
Dureau, Mitchell	Elizabethtown, Appanoose
Durham's, Marion	Elizabethtown, Cedar
Dutch Creek, Washington	Elizabethtown, Keokuk
Eads, Caihoun	Elk, Decatur
Eads Grove, Delaware	Elk Creek, Jasper
Eagle, Bremer	Elk Creek, Worth
Eagle City, Hardin	Elk Grove, Hancock
Eagle Grove (P. O.), Wright	Elk Rapids, Boone
Eagle Grove Jct., Wright	Elk River, Clinton
Eagle Lake, Kossuth	Elk Run, Black Hawk
Eagleville, Wright	Elk Run, Sac
Earle, Lucas	Elkford, Jones
East Davenport, Scott	Elkhart (Old), Polk
East Grove, Henry	Elkhorn (P. O.), Shelby
East Hampton, Cherokee	Elkton, Buena Vista
East Melrose, Monroe	Ellendale, Plymouth
East Nodaway, Adams	Ellendale, Warren
East Orange, Sioux	Ellenton, Palo Alto
East Plattsmouth, Mills	Ellington, Hancock
Eastport, Fremont	Elliott, Jasper
Eatonville, Howard	Ellis, Hardin
Eber, Humboldt	Ellisdale, Pottawattamie
Echo, Harrison	Ellsworth, Madison
Eden, Benton	Elm Grove, Calhoun
Eden, Fayette	Elm Grove, Marion
Edenville, Marshall	Elm Springs, Butler
Edinburg, Jones	Elm Springs, Sioux
Edinburg, Union	Elmo, Hancock
Edna, Cass	Elmont, Linn
Edom, Keokuk	Elrick, Louisa
Edwards, Black Hawk	Ely, Marion
Edwards, Lee	Emert, Black Hawk
Egan, Allamakee	Eminence, Pottawattamie
Ego, Madison	Emmet, Emmet
Egypt, Mills	Emmet Grove, Emmet
Eide, Winneshiek	Empire, Wright
Elba, Carroll	Energy, Black Hawk
Elbert, Monroe	Enfield, Clayton
Elcho, O'Brien	English Settlement, Marion
Eldergrove, Allamakee	Enod, Taylor
Eldorado, Decatur	Enterprise, Black Hawk
Eldorado, Harrison	Enterprise, Mahaska
Eldorado, Monroe	Enterprise, Polk
Eleanor, Butler	Ephesus, Dallas

- Erastus, Guthrie  
Erie, O'Brien  
Erin, Buchanan  
Ernest, Lyon  
Estella, Ringgold  
Ettie, Tama  
Eugene, Ringgold  
Eureka, Adams  
Eureka, Greene  
Eureka, Tama  
Eureka, Washington  
Eveland, Mahaska  
Eveland Grove, Mahaska  
Evergreen, Dubuque  
Evergreen, Tama  
Everist, Marion  
Excelsior, Mahaska  
Factoryville, Dubuque  
Fairhaven, Tama  
Fairland, Dallas  
Fairmount, Marion  
Fairplay, Wapello  
Fairview, Guthrie  
Fairview, Jones  
Fairview, Madison  
Fairview, Monroe  
Fairview, Story  
Fairville, Palo Alto  
Falls, Dubuque  
Fan, Des Moines  
Fandon, Allamakee  
Farm Creek, Jones  
Farmer City, Fremont  
Farmers, Sioux  
Farmer's Creek, Jackson  
Farmersburg, Clayton  
Farmersville, Jasper  
Farmersville, Mahaska  
Farming Grove, Scott  
Fayette, Mills  
Felix, Warren  
Fenton (P. O.), Kossuth  
Fern, Grundy  
Fern, Worth  
Fern Valley, Palo Alto  
Ferry, Mahaska  
Fierce, Decatur  
Fifteen Mile, Tama  
Fifteen Mile Grove, Tama  
Filkin's Grove, Black Hawk  
Fine, Kossuth  
Fiscus, Audubon  
Fisher's Point, Boone  
Fisherville, Tama  
Flagler, Marion  
Flemingville, Linn  
Fletcher, Sac  
Flint, Mahaska  
Flint Hills, Des Moines  
Flood Creek, Floyd  
Flora, Montgomery  
Florence, Benton  
Florence, Decatur  
Florence, Louisa  
Florence City, Black Hawk  
Florenceville, Howard  
Floyd Center, Floyd  
Floyd's Bluff, Woodbury  
Flushing, Ringgold  
Folger, Clarke  
Fontainbleau, Harrison  
Fontaine, Hardin  
Fontanelle, Worth  
Foote, Iowa  
Forbes Station, Greene  
Forbush, Appanoose  
Ford's Grove, Linn  
Forest City, Chickasaw  
Forest Hill, Louisa  
Forest Home, Poweshiek  
Forest Mills, Allamakee  
Foreston, Howard  
Forestville, Delaware  
Forks, The, Montgomery  
Forks, Tama  
Forsyth, Palo Alto  
Fort Des Moine (Old), Polk  
Fort Plain (No. 1), Warren  
Fort Plain (No. 2), Warren  
Foster, Madison  
Fountain Spring, Wapello  
Four Corners, Jefferson  
Fox (No. 1), Davis  
Fox (No. 2), Davis  
Fox, Iowa  
Fox Landing, Des Moines

Fraker, Monroe	Gambril, Scott
Frankford, Clayton	Gamet, Harrison
Frankfort, Montgomery	Gandytown, Davis
Frankfort, Webster	Garden, Boone
Franklin, Clayton	Garden Grove, Boone
Franklin, Decatur	Garfield, Jones
Franklin, Lee	Garibaldi, Keokuk
Franklin, Linn	Garlock, Pocahontas
Franklin Center, Lee	Garry Owen, Jackson
Franklin Grove, Page	Gaston, Fremont
Franklin Mills, Des Moines	Gatesville, Buchanan
Franklin Prairie, Winneshiek	Gear, Madison
Fredonia, Marshall	Gem, Clayton
Freds ville, Grundy	Geneseo, Cerro Gordo
Freedom, Keokuk	Geneseo, Tama
Freedom, Lucas	Geneva, Benton
Freehold, Clarke	Geneva, Muscatine
Freel, Polk	Genoa, Wayne
Freeland, Lucas	Genoa Bluff, Iowa
Freeman, Clay	Georgetown, Butler
Freeman, Floyd	Georgetown, Dubuque
Fremont, Benton	Georgetown, Hardin
Fremont, Iowa	Georgetown, Monroe
Fremont, Jackson	German City, Woodbury
Fremont City, Fremont	Giard (Old), Clayton
French, Pottawattamie	Gibraltar, Lyon
French Creek, Allamakee	Gilbert, Polk
Frenchtown, Black Hawk	Gilbert, Scott
Frenchtown, Clayton	Gilberttown, Scott
Frenchtown, Keokuk	Gilead, Adair
Frendale, Johnson	Gillespie, Benton
Friendlings Tavern, Woodbury	Gilmantown, Floyd
Friends' Grove, Warren	Gilpin, Madison
Frink's Grove, Buchanan	Glade, Worth
Fryeburg, Wright	Glassnevin, Dubuque
Fuller, Mitchell	Glen Dale, Muscatine
Fuller's Mills, Jones	Glen Roy, Howard
Fulton, Muscatine	Glendale, Scott
Funk's Mills, Decatur	Glenmary, Worth
Furray, Plymouth	Glenn's, Clarke
Gainford, Mahaska	Goddard, Jasper
Gainsborough, Van Buren	Godfrey, Wapello
Gale, Woodbury	Golden Prairie, Delaware
Galion, Cass	Gomersal, Benton
Galtville, Wright	Gopher, Osceola
Galvin, Marshall	Gopher Station, Guthrie
Galway, Dallas	Goshen, Ringgold
Gamble Grove, Fayette	Goshen, Story

- |                                |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Gosport, Marion                | Griffinsville, Appanoose |
| Gowando, Marshall              | Grove, Audubon           |
| Gower's Ferry, Cedar           | Grove, Humboldt          |
| Grace Hill, Washington         | Grove, Taylor            |
| Graceville, Guthrie            | Grove, Woodbury          |
| Graham, Johnson                | Grove City, Cass         |
| Grainville, Wayne              | Grove Creek, Delaware    |
| Grand Gulf, Benton             | Grove Creek, Jones       |
| Grand Meadow, Clayton          | Grove Hill, Bremer       |
| Grand River, Wayne             | Groveland, Adair         |
| Grand View, Madison            | Grunwald, Lucas          |
| Grange, Woodbury               | Grytte, Winnebago        |
| Grant, Wright                  | Gurley, Cass             |
| Grantville, Allamakee          | Guss, Taylor             |
| Granville, Mahaska             | Guthrie, Guthrie         |
| Gravity (P. O.), Taylor        | Gwinville, Benton        |
| Gray's Creek, Monroe           | Hackberry, Floyd         |
| Great Oak, Palo Alto           | Hackney's Grove, Warren  |
| Greeley's Grove, Buchanan      | Hagerty, Dickinson       |
| Green, Wapello                 | Hale, Kossuth            |
| Green Bay, Clarke              | Hale City, Jones         |
| Green Bay, Lee                 | Hale Village, Jones      |
| Green Bush, Warren             | Halfway Prairie, Monroe  |
| Green Castle, Greene           | Hall, Davis              |
| Green Castle, Johnson          | Hall Creek, Monona       |
| Green Castle, Marshall         | Hamaker's, Marion        |
| Green Hill, Delaware           | Hamerville, Buchanan     |
| Green Mountain (Old), Marshall | Hamlin (Old), Audubon    |
| Green Tree, Scott              | Hamlin, Woodbury         |
| Green Tree Tavern, Scott       | Hamlin Grove, Audubon    |
| Green Valley, Decatur          | Hammondsburgh, Warren    |
| Greencastle, Jasper            | Hancock Center, Hancock  |
| Greene Center, Iowa            | Handsome View, Warren    |
| Greenops, Greene               | Hanover, Allamakee       |
| Greensides, Webster            | Hanover, Polk            |
| Greenvale, Dallas              | Happy Corners, Plymouth  |
| Greenville, Black Hawk         | Happy Hollow, Wapello    |
| Greenville, Lucas              | Happy Hollow, Wayne      |
| Greenville, Poweshiek          | Harbor, Davis            |
| Greenwood, Chickasaw           | Harbor Station, Guthrie  |
| Greenwood, Polk                | Harder's Corner, Page    |
| Greenwood Centre, Kossuth      | Hardin, Allamakee        |
| Greenwood Hill, Grundy         | Hardin, Clayton          |
| Greenwood Park, Polk           | Hardin, Greene           |
| Gregg, Johnson                 | Hardin City, Hardin      |
| Gresham, Black Hawk            | Harmon's Switch, Boone   |
| Greys, Greene                  | Harmony, Jefferson       |
| Griffin, Boone                 | Harmony, Taylor          |



Harpersville, Davis	Henshaw, Taylor
Harris Grove, Harrison	Henton, Mills
Harrisburg, Mahaska	Hentonville, Mills
Harrisburg (No. 1), Van Buren	Herdland, Clay
Harrisburg (No. 2), Van Buren	Hesperian, Webster
Harrisburg, Washington	Hiawatha, Monona
Harrison, Guthrie	Hibbsville, Appanoose
Harrison, Harrison	Hickory, Van Buren
Harrison, Louisa	Hickory Grove, Clarke
Harrison, Madison	Hickory Grove, Jackson
Harrison, Pottawattamie	Hickory Grove, Monroe
Harrisonville, Marion	Hickory Grove, Scott
Hartford, Des Moines	Hickory Point, Clarke
Hartland, Marshall	Higginsport, Dubuque
Hartland, Worth	Higginsport, Jackson
Hartwick, Delaware	High Creek, Fremont
Harvard, Wayne	High Grove, Clayton
Harvey Mills, Dallas	High Lake, Emmet
Harvey's Mills, Jefferson	Highbrier, Decatur
Harvey's Point, Polk	Highland, Clayton
Harwell, Cedar	Highland, Union
Haskalia, Webster	Highland City, Pocahontas
Hatch, Kossuth	Highland Grove, Jones
Hatton, Polk	Highland Park, Sioux
Hauntown, Clinton	Hillsboro, Louisa
Havanna, Greene	Hillsdale, Mills
Haven, Tama	Hilltown, Appanoose
Hawkeye, Des Moines	Hilton, Monroe
Hawkeye City, Union	Hinkletown, Iowa
Hawthorn, Montgomery	Hires Grove, Buena Vista
Hayes, Adams	Hirondelle, Worth
Hazard, Cherokee	Hitesville, Butler
Hazel, Dubuque	Hobart, Kossuth
Hazel Green, Delaware	Hodge, Wayne
Hazel Green, Hardin	Hoenzollern, Crawford
Hazen, Lee	Hogansville, Dubuque
Hazleton (Old), Buchanan	Holaday's, Adair
Heath, Tama	Hollandale, Winnebago
Heaton, Madison	Hollenback, Linn
Hedge, Iowa	Holley, Plymouth
Hedge's Grove, Cass	Hollidaysburg, Monroe
Hedrolante, Van Buren	Holman, Osceola
Helena, Tama	Holmstad, Montgomery
Hempstead, Dubuque	Holt, Taylor
Henderson, Lucas	Homan, Tama
Henderson Prairie, Clayton	Home, Van Buren
Henn, Monroe	Homer, Hamilton
Hennes, Mahaska	Honey Creek, Clayton

- Honey Grove, Cedar  
 Hook's Point, Hamilton  
 Hoosier Grove, Linn  
 Hoosier Mills, Linn  
 Hoosier Point, Benton  
 Hope Farm, Louisa  
 Hopewell, Mahaska  
 Hopkins Grove, Polk  
 Hoprig, Emmet  
 Horace, Audubon  
 Horn, Jasper  
 Hornbuckles Point, Boone  
 Horton, Bremer  
 Hoskins, Woodbury  
 Hotona, Tama  
 Howard, Howard  
 Howard, Tama  
 Howard Center, Allamakee  
 Howard Centre, Howard  
 Howardville, Floyd  
 Howsier, Harrison  
 Hoyt, Adams  
 Hudson, Muscatine  
 Hueston, Johnson  
 Hugo, Jackson  
 Hull, Boone  
 Humboldt (P. O.), Humboldt  
 Humbug Town, Poweshiek  
 Hummaconna, Monroe  
 Hungarian Settlement, Decatur  
 Huntsville, Polk  
 Huron, Des Moines  
 Husam, Scott  
 Hustons, Keokuk  
 Hyde, Winneshiek  
 Hynes, Monroe  
 Icaria, Adams  
 Iconium, Appanoose  
 Ida, Ida  
 Idaho, Hardin  
 Idlewild, Buchanan  
 Illinois Grove, Marshall  
 Illyria, Fayette  
 Incline, Boone  
 Independence, Decatur  
 Independence, Madison  
 Independence Centre, Jasper  
 Independent, Van Buren  
 Indian Creek, Mills  
 Indian Prairie, Van Buren  
 Indian Town, Tama  
 Indian Village, Johnson  
 Indiana, Marion  
 Indianapolis, Mahaska  
 Indiantown, Cass  
 Indiantown, Chickasaw  
 Ingarts, Ringgold  
 Ingart's Grove, Ringgold  
 Ingham, Franklin  
 Ingleville, Clay  
 Ingraham, Mills  
 Inland, Cedar  
 Ioka, Keokuk  
 Iola, Marion  
 Iola, Pottawattamie  
 Ione, Iowa  
 Iowa, Muscatine  
 Iowa Center, Story  
 Iowa City, Van Buren  
 Iowa Lake, Emmet  
 Iowa Town, Louisa  
 Iowaville, Van Buren  
 Iranistan, Cass  
 Irene, Sioux  
 Irish Grove, Lucas  
 Irish Grove, Warren  
 Iron Hill, Jackson  
 Irving (Old), Tama  
 Irvington (Old), Kossuth  
 Irwin, Audubon  
 Isabell, Jones  
 Isabella, Jackson  
 Island Grove, Butler  
 Island Grove, Emmet  
 Isted, Winneshiek  
 Iten, Shelby  
 Iuka, Lyon  
 Iuka, Tama  
 Ivanhoe, Linn  
 Ives, Johnson  
 Ives, Palo Alto  
 Ivester, Grundy  
 Iveyville, Adams  
 Jack Creek, Clarke  
 Jackson, Adair  
 Jackson Center, Webster

Jackson Point, Bremer  
Jacksonville, Chickasaw  
Jacksonville, Clarke  
Jacksonville, Clayton  
Jacksonville, Des Moines  
Jacobs, Poweshiek  
Jamestown, Howard  
Jamestown, Scott  
Jamestown, Winneshiek  
Janesville, Tama  
Janetown, Keokuk  
Jasper, Carroll  
Jasper City, Jasper  
Jeddo City, Harrison  
Jefferson, Clayton  
Jefferson, Dubuque  
Jefferson, Fayette  
Jefferson, Henry  
Jefferson City, Bremer  
Jeffersonville, Lee  
Jehu, Boone  
Jenkins Center, Mitchell  
Jenks, Taylor  
Jerico, Chickasaw  
Jerico, Polk  
Jeromeville, Marshall  
Jerusalem, Grundy  
Jewell, Mills  
Jobe's, Audubon  
Johns, Appanoose  
Johnson, Jones  
Johnson Settlement, Kossuth  
Johnsonport, Allamakee  
Johnson's Grove, Story  
Johnsontown, Jones  
Johnsonville, Crawford  
Johnston, Appanoose  
Jollyville, Lee  
Jones, Iowa  
Jonesville, Jones  
Joy, Plymouth  
Juan, Washington  
Jubilee, Black Hawk  
Junction City, Mills  
Kalo Junction, Webster  
Kane, Pottawattamie  
Kanesville, Pottawattamie  
Kars, Tama

Kasson, Madison  
Keb, Wapello  
Keelroy, Clayton  
Keen, Polk  
Keensburg, Keokuk  
Keg Creek, Pottawattamie  
Kelsey, Polk  
Kemigala, Appanoose  
Kemling, Pottawattamie  
Kendrick, Greene  
Kentner, Carroll  
Kentuck Grove, Hamilton  
Keown, Pottawattamie  
Kerr, Scott  
Kesho, Webster  
Kew, Ringgold  
Key, Bremer  
Kier, Buchanan  
Kimball, Jasper  
King, Dubuque  
Kings, Union  
Kingsbury, Grundy  
Kingston, Linn  
Kingston City, Linn  
Kinisaw, Tama  
Kirkwood, Appanoose  
Kirkwood, Polk  
Kiron (Old), Crawford  
Kissemme, Calhoun  
Kline, Des Moines  
Klinger, Bremer  
Kniffin, Wayne  
Knittel, Bremer  
Knowlton, Ringgold  
Knox, Black Hawk  
Knox, Fremont  
Kossuth, Des Moines  
Kossuth Centre, Kossuth  
Krogness, Lyon  
Krum, Jefferson  
Lacey, Muscatine  
Lackawana, Webster  
Lacona, Hancock  
Lactin, Cedar  
Lafayette, Allamakee  
Lafayette, Keokuk  
Lafayette, Linn  
Lafayette, Louisa

- Lafayette, Marshall  
Lafayette, Polk  
La Grange, Lucas  
La Grange, Monroe  
La Harp, Clarke  
Lahart, Monroe  
La Hoyt, Henry  
Lake, Washington  
Lake Center, Hamilton  
Lake Prairie, Marion  
Lake View, Palo Alto  
Lakeport, Woodbury  
Lakeside, Emmet  
Lakeville, Dickinson  
Lakin's Grove, Hamilton  
Lancaster, Henry  
Lancaster, Keokuk  
Landis, Taylor  
Laneville, Appanoose  
Langfitt, Dallas  
Lansrud, Worth  
Laporte, Clarke  
Laredo, Mahaska  
Lark, Worth  
Larland, Audubon  
Last Chance, Lucas  
Latham, Webster  
Latimer, Warren  
Lattimer's Grove, Poweshiek  
La Vega, Des Moines  
Lavega, Madison  
Lawrence, Fremont  
Lawrence, Mills  
Lawrenceburg, Warren  
La Yuba, Hardin  
Leadville, Guthrie  
Lear, Grundy  
Learned, Pocahontas  
Leath City, Adair  
Lebanon, Appanoose  
LeClair Centre, Scott  
Lee, Ringgold  
Lee, Union  
Leerdam, Marion  
Leetown, Appanoose  
Lefevre, Madison  
Lelandsburgh, Winnebago  
Lemont, Adair  
Leo, Fayette  
Leo, Mitchell  
Leona, Appanoose  
Leona, Johnson  
Leonard, Taylor  
Leoni, Butler  
Leota, Sac  
Leroy, Bremer  
Leroyville, Audubon  
Lesan, Ringgold  
Lester, Black Hawk  
Lewis City, Mills  
Lewisburg, Wayne  
Lewiston, Davis  
Lewiston, Winnebago  
Lexington, Jones  
Lexington, Osceola  
Lexington, Taylor  
Lexington, Van Buren  
Lexington, Washington  
Liberty, Marshall  
Liberty, Wright  
Lick Creek, Van Buren  
Lightville, Fayette  
Likens, Benton  
Lilly, Pocahontas  
Lima, Pottawattamie  
Lime City, Cedar  
Lime Creek, Cerro Gordo  
Lime Creek City, Winnebago  
Lime Springs (Old), Howard  
Limestone, Des Moines  
Lincoln, Grundy  
Lincoln, Polk  
Lincoln Center, Grundy  
Lincoln Centre, Mitchell  
Lindon, Linn  
Lindville, Monroe  
Link, Hardin  
Linn, Cerro Gordo  
Linn, Dallas  
Linn, Lucas  
Linn Grove, Scott  
Linnburg, Webster  
Linndale, Winneshiek  
Linton, Des Moines  
Linwood, Adair  
Linwood, Benton



Linwood, Scott	Lucky Valley, Woodbury
Listonville, Woodbury	Ludlow, Allamakee
Litchfield, Taylor	Luella, Pocahontas
Lithgow, Cedar	Lunds, Webster
Lithopolis, Hardin	Luni, Wright
Little River, Decatur	Lunsford, Davis
Little Turkey, Chickasaw	Lura, Cass
Littleton, Buchanan	Lutra, Fayette
Living Spring, Pottawattamie	Lybrand, Allamakee
Livingstone, Appanoose	Lydia, Crawford
Livonia, Cerro Gordo	Lyndale, Allamakee
Lizard, Cedar	Lynn, Warren
Lizard, Pocahontas	Lyons, Clinton
Lockridge, Jefferson	Lytle City, Iowa
Locust Hill, Clayton	McBride, Madison
Locust Lane, Winneshiek	McCabes, Henry
Lodo Mello, Delaware	McCants, Dubuque
Lodomillo, Clayton	McCarverstown, Henry
Logansport, Boone	McDevitt's Grove, Polk
Lombard, Pocahontas	McDill, Cass
London, Benton	McDill, Union
Lone Office, Taylor	Macedonia (Old), Pottawattamie
Long Creek, Decatur	Maceville, Lucas
Long Creek Station, Louisa	McGonigle, Linn
Longview, Van Buren	McGregor's Landing, Clayton
Lore, Dubuque	McGuire, Webster
Loretto, Warren	McKay, Dallas
Loring, Polk	Mackey, Boone
Losh's Mills, Pottawattamie	Mackey's Grove, Boone
Lossing, Monona	McKinley, Adair
Lost Creek, Mahaska	McKissick's Grove, Fremont
Lost Island, Palo Alto	McKnight's Point, Humboldt
Lotts, Humboldt	Macks, Carroll
Louden, Mills	Macksville, Guthrie
Louisa Center, Louisa	McLaughlin's Creek, Webster
Louise, Black Hawk	McPherson, Madison
Louisville, Audubon	McVeigh, Van Buren
Louisville, Fayette	Madison, Jones
Louisville, Wapello	Madison, Lee
Lovington, Polk	Mahaska, Mahaska
Lowell, Butler	Maida, Guthrie
Lowell, Jackson	Mahern, Johnson
Lowther Station, Howard	Makee, Allamakee
Loy, Page	Mallory, Shelby
Lozier, Woodbury	Malta, Marshall
Lucas, Muscatine	Malton, Plymouth
Lucas Grove, Marion	Mammen, Plymouth
Lucerne, Wayne	Manat, Poweshiek

- Manatheka, Benton  
Manchester, Adair  
Manchester, Allamakee  
Mangoldville, Delaware  
Manhattan, Keokuk  
Mansfield, Lucas  
Manteno, Shelby  
Manti, Fremont  
Mantua, Monroe  
Maple, Cherokee  
Maple Grove, Madison  
Mapleton (Old), Monona  
Mapleville, Chickasaw  
Marathon, Shelby  
Marcellus, Washington  
Marcy, Boone  
Mardensville, Appanoose  
Marena, Ringgold  
Marietta, Marshall  
Mariner's Hope, Allamakee  
Marion, Hamilton  
Marion, Wapello  
Marshall, Henry  
Marshall, Marshall  
Marshall, Ringgold  
Marshalltown, Ringgold  
Marshfield, Dubuque  
Marshfield, Jones  
Marten's Ranch, Harrison  
Martinsburg, Bremer  
Martinsburg, Davis  
Martinsville, Davis  
Marvin, Pocahontas  
Marysville, Benton  
Marysville, Wapello  
Marysville, Winneshiek  
Masonic Grove, Cerro Gordo  
Massilon, Fayette  
Maunch Chunk, Mahaska  
Maudville, Butler  
Maulsby, Marshall  
Maurice, Sioux  
Maxfield, Bremer  
May Bell, Sioux  
May City, Osceola  
Mayfield, Linn  
Maysville, Franklin  
Mayview, Buena Vista  
Mead, Clinton  
Meade, Page  
Mechanicsburg, Van Buren  
Mechanicsburg, Wapello  
Medford, Warren  
Meeks Mills, Van Buren  
Meirotto, Lee  
Melbourne, Plymouth  
Melpine, Muscatine  
Melrose, Grundy  
Melrose, Harrison  
Melrose, Lee  
Melville, Audubon  
Memory, Taylor  
Memphis, Appanoose  
Mennon, Marion  
Menoti, Buena Vista  
Mentor, Bremer  
Menzie, Franklin  
Mercer, Adams  
Mercer, Sac  
Merrill, Marion  
Merrimac, Jefferson  
Miamia, Monroe  
Mid Prairie, Louisa  
Middle River, Madison  
Middleburg, Washington  
Middlefield, Buchanan  
Middleport, Clarke  
Middletown, Mahaska  
Middletown, Scott  
Midland, Hardin  
Midland, Tama  
Midlothian, Wapello  
Midway, Boone  
Midway, Polk  
Midway, Woodbury  
Mikesville, Hancock  
Milan, Keokuk  
Milan, Lucas  
Milford, Clarke  
Milford, Decatur  
Milford (Old), Dickinson  
Milford, Montgomery  
Mill, Fayette  
Mill Grove, Fayette  
Mill Grove, Poweshiek  
Millard, Appanoose

Milledgeville, Appanoose	Morristown, Jasper
Milleray, Dubuque	Morsman, Page
Miller's, Dubuque	Mortimer, Ringgold
Miller's Creek, Black Hawk	Morton, Pottawattamie
Miller's Hollow, Pottawattamie	Mosalem, Dubuque
Millheim, Delaware	Moscow, Wright
Millrock, Jackson	Mosley, Calhoun
Mills, Washington	Motor, Warren
Milo, Delaware	Mount Algor, Jackson
Milton, Allamakee	Mount Auburn, Polk
Milton, Jefferson	Mount Calvary, Davis
Milton, Pocahontas	Mount Gilead, Appanoose
Milton Station, Mills	Mount Hope, Delaware
Mineral Creek, Jones	Mount Hope, Sac
Mineral Ridge, Boone	Mount Norris, Harrison
Minerstown, Monroe	Mount Olive, Mills
Minerva (P. O.), Marshall	Mount Pisgah, Union
Minkler, Bremer	Mount Sterling, Jefferson
Minnabrook, Plymouth	Mount Sterling, Louisa
Minnie, Dickinson	Mount Valley, Winnebago
Mitchell, Polk	Mount Vernon, Mahaska
Moffitt's Grove, Guthrie	Mount Washington, Adams
Mondieu, Linn	Muchachinock, Mahaska
Monck, Winneshiek	Muddy, Calhoun
Monmouth, Butler	Mudville, Buchanan
Monroe, Jefferson	Mullarky's Grove, Black Hawk
Monroe, Johnson	Munn, Cedar
Monroe City, Jasper	Munterville, Wapello
Montacute, Polk	Muscatine, Keokuk
Montana, Boone	Musquaka, Iowa
Montgomery, Wright	Myers, Union
Monti, Buchanan	Myron, Allamakee
Monticello, Tama	Myrtle, Muscatine
Montpelier, Madison	Nanisee, Wapello
Montpelier (Old), Muscatine	Nanito, Adair
Montpelier, Warren	Nansen, Chickasaw
Mooreville, Tama	Nanson, Pottawattamie
Morgan, Crawford	Nantville, Black Hawk
Morgan, Decatur	Napoleon, Johnson
Morgan, Winneshiek	Napoleon, Van Buren
Morgan Valley, Marion	Narrows, Madison
Morfordsville, Johnson	Nasheim, Winnebago
Morhain, Wright	Nashville, Lee
Moriah, Iowa	Nassau, Keokuk
Mormon Hill, Marshall	Navarre, Des Moines
Mormontown, Taylor	Nebraska, Pottawattamie
Morris, Woodbury	Nebraska, Webster
Morrisburg, Guthrie	Necot, Linn

- Needmore, Harrison  
 Nekima, Sioux  
 Nelson, Guthrie  
 Nelson, Mitchell  
 Nemora, Johnson  
 Neptune, Plymouth  
 Neutral, Bremer  
 Nevada, Iowa  
 New Alba, Winneshiek  
 New Albany, Sac  
 New Albany, Story  
 New Albion, Butler  
 New Bergen, Emmet  
 New Buda, Decatur  
 New Buffalo, Linn  
 New Buffalo, Scott  
 New Buffalo, Woodbury  
 New Castle, Jackson  
 New Castle, Johnson  
 New Castle, Marion  
 New Cherokee, Cherokee  
 New Chicago, Marion  
 New Chicago, Ringgold  
 New Galena, Allamakee  
 New Hamburg, Scott  
 New Haven, Jefferson  
 New Haven, Washington  
 New Hope, Appanoose  
 New Hope, Union  
 New Ireland, Dallas  
 New Jefferson, Greene  
 New Jerusalem, Butler  
 New Lexington, Van Buren  
 New Lindon, Linn  
 New Market, Van Buren  
 New Munich, Sac  
 New Oregon, Howard  
 New Philadelphia, Story  
 New Plains, Appanoose  
 New Port, Ringgold  
 New Saint Johns, Harrison  
 New Stand, Clayton  
 New Town, Marion  
 New Town, Pottawattamie  
 New Vine, Dubuque  
 New York, Clinton  
 New York, Wayne  
 Newark, Linn  
 Newark, Marion  
 Newark, Webster  
 Newburg, Muscatine  
 Newburg, Mitchell  
 Newlon's Grove, Cass  
 Newport, Jones  
 Newport Center, Johnson  
 Newton, Keokuk  
 Newton City, Jasper  
 Newtonville, Buchanan  
 Nezeke, Allamakee  
 Niles, Appanoose  
 Niles, Floyd  
 Niles, Van Buren  
 Niles Grove, Carroll  
 Nine Eagles, Decatur  
 Nine Mile, Mahaska  
 Nishna, Pottawattamie  
 Noblesville, Davis  
 Nobleton, Polk  
 Nodaway, Page  
 Nodaway Fork, Page  
 Nodaway Mills, Page  
 Noebela, Kossuth  
 Nora, Humboldt  
 Nordland, Worth  
 Nordyke, Dallas  
 Norman, Winnebago  
 Norris, Clarke  
 Norris, Marshall  
 North, Madison  
 North Bend, Mitchell  
 North Bentonsport, Van Buren  
 North Branch, Madison  
 North Capoli, Allamakee  
 North Des Moines, Polk  
 North Grove, Page  
 North McGregor, Clayton  
 North Maquoketa, Jackson  
 North Mills, Page  
 North River, Madison  
 North Skunk, Poweshiek  
 North Skunk River, Jasper  
 Northam, Buena Vista  
 Northfield, Des Moines  
 Northport, Benton  
 Northville, Greene  
 Nortonville, Clarke



- Norway, Fayette  
 Norwich, Jones  
 Norwich, Wright  
 Noseville, Davis  
 Nottingham, Davis  
 Nottingham, Delaware  
 Nugent's Grove, Linn  
 Nunda, Fremont  
 Oak, Marion  
 Oak Grove, Linn  
 Oak Point, Van Buren  
 Oak Spring, Davis  
 Oakfield, Audubon  
 Oakland, Clarke  
 Oakland, Delaware  
 Oakland, Dubuque  
 Oakland, Louisa  
 Oakland, Van Buren  
 Oakland Valley, Franklin  
 Oakvale, Worth  
 Oakwood, Polk  
 Oakwood, Tama  
 O'Brien, O'Brien  
 Ocheyedan (P. O.), Osceola  
 Odd, Woodbury  
 Odessa, Louisa  
 Ogden, Dubuque  
 Ohio, Madison  
 Ohio, Marion  
 Ojedo, Harrison  
 Ola, Lucas  
 Ola, Tama  
 Old Mission, Winneshiek  
 Old Saint Johns, Harrison  
 Old Town, Palo Alto  
 Oldfield, Polk  
 Olean, Keokuk  
 O'Leary, Plymouth  
 Olio, Union  
 Oliver, Sac  
 Olivet, Union  
 Olmitz, Lucas  
 Olmstead, Harrison  
 Olympus, Harrison  
 Onawa City, Monona  
 Oneska, Mahaska  
 Onion Grove, Cedar  
 Ononwa, Louisa  
 Opposition, Wapello  
 Oradell, Marion  
 Oran, Fayette  
 Orange, Clinton  
 Ord, Madison  
 Orford, Tama  
 Orion, Fayette  
 Orlando, Wayne  
 Orleans, Appanoose  
 Orleans, Winneshiek  
 Ormanville, Wapello  
 Ornbaum, Mahaska  
 Oro, Montgomery  
 Orono, Muscatine  
 Orrin Glen, Delaware  
 Orrinden, Delaware  
 Orrville, Keokuk  
 Orrville, Mitchell  
 Orsland, Buena Vista  
 Orville, Appanoose  
 Osage, Fremont  
 Osborn, Howard  
 Oshkosh, Sioux  
 Oskaloosa Junction, Mahaska  
 Osprey, Dallas  
 Osprey, Monroe  
 Oswalt, Jasper  
 Oswego, Warren  
 Otho (P. O.), Webster  
 Otisville, Franklin  
 Otisville, Wright  
 Otranto (Old), Mitchell  
 Otsego, Fayette  
 Otsego, Wright  
 Ottawa, Black Hawk  
 Ottawa, Clarke  
 Ottawa, Polk  
 Ottawa City, Poweshiek  
 Otter Creek, Crawford  
 Otter Creek, Jackson  
 Otter Creek, Linn  
 Otter Creek, Tama  
 Otterville, Buchanan  
 Overmans Ferry, Muscatine  
 Overton, Lee  
 Ovid, Taylor  
 Ovid, Wayne  
 Owen, Cerro Gordo

- Owen's Grove, Cerro Gordo  
Owlake, Humboldt  
Oxford, Mahaska  
Ozark, Jackson  
Pacific, Pottawattamie  
Pacific City, Mills  
Paddington, Linn  
Paduca, Greene  
Paducah, Boone  
Page City, Page  
Paint Creek Valley, Allamakee  
Paint Rock, Allamakee  
Palermo, Grundy  
Palestine, Johnson  
Palestine, Story  
Palestine, Wapello  
Palestine, Van Buren  
Palmer, Polk  
Palmyra, Jasper  
Palo Alto, Louisa  
Palsville, Wright  
Pamaho, Jones  
Pameko, Van Buren  
Panther, Dallas  
Panther Creek, Clayton  
Paoli, Palo Alto  
Paradise, Crawford  
Paran City, Marion  
Paris, Decatur  
Paris, Hamilton  
Paris, Washington  
Park, Lyon  
Park Grove, Humboldt  
Parkersburg, Boone  
Parkersburg, Jasper  
Parkersville, Van Buren  
Parkhurst, Scott  
Parma, Pottawattamie  
Parrish, Des Moines  
Parrish City, Harrison  
Parsonsville, Jefferson  
Parvin, Pocahontas  
Patriot, Decatur  
Patriot, Union  
Pattersonville, Sioux  
Paul, Benton  
Peach, Buena Vista  
Pearl City, Appanoose  
Pearl Rock, Chickasaw  
Peck's, Keokuk  
Peck's Ferry, Clayton  
Pedee, Cedar  
Pekay, Mahaska  
Peioro, Woodbury  
Pelton, Polk  
Penn, Fayette  
Pennington, Lyon  
Pennsburg, Guthrie  
Penoach, Dallas  
Peoria, Wayne  
Peoria City, Polk  
Perryville, Marion  
Peru, Dubuque  
Peru (Old), Madison  
Petersburg, Keokuk  
Petersburg, Polk  
Petersville, Union  
Pettis, Sac  
Phalanx, Mahaska  
Philadelphia, Van Buren  
Philby, O'Brien  
Phillips, Wapello  
Phillipston, Bremer  
Philo, Sac  
Philo, Union  
Pickaway, Benton  
Pickwick, Wapello  
Pierce, Jones  
Pierce Point, Dallas  
Pigeon, Pottawattamie  
Pike, Muscatine  
Pilgrim's Grove, Hardin  
Pilot Rock, Cherokee  
Pilotburg, Washington  
Pin Oak, Dubuque  
Pinacle Point, Scott  
Pinchey, Marion  
Pine, Buchanan  
Pine Mills, Muscatine  
Pinhook, Linn  
Pioneer Grove, Cedar  
Pisgah, Union  
Pittsburg, Louisa  
Pitzer, Madison  
Plainview, Scott  
Planeville, Warren

- Platt, Clay  
Platte, Taylor  
Platteville, Taylor  
Plattville, Mills  
Pleasant Corners, Monroe  
Pleasant Grove, Des Moines  
Pleasant Grove, Jefferson  
Pleasant Grove, Keokuk  
Pleasant Hill, Cedar  
Pleasant Hill, Keokuk  
Pleasant Hill, Van Buren  
Pleasant Lane, Wapello  
Pleasant Plain, Decatur  
Pleasant View, Appanoose  
Pleasant View, Davis  
Pleasant View, Humboldt  
Pleasant View, Jasper  
Pleasant View, Madison  
Pleasantville, Appanoose  
Plow, Hamilton  
Plum, Buena Vista  
Plum Creek, Delaware  
Plum Creek, Dubuque  
Plum Hollow, Fremont  
Plum Spring, Delaware  
Plymouth, Plymouth  
Plymouth, Van Buren  
Plymouth Centre, Plymouth  
Plymouth City, Plymouth  
Plymouth Rock, Winneshiek  
Pocahontas Center, Pocahontas  
Point Isabel, Wapello  
Point Palestine, Story  
Point Pleasant, Hardin  
Point Pleasant, Scott  
Poland's Grove, Hamilton  
Polen, Ringgold  
Polk, Bremer  
Polk, Lucas  
Polk, Mahaska  
Polo Station, Worth  
Pomo, Shelby  
Pond Valley, Howard  
Ponona, Plymouth  
Pony, Bremer  
Poplar, Audubon  
Poplar Grove, Hamilton  
Poplar Grove, Marion  
Poplar Grove, Palo Alto  
Port Allen, Louisa  
Port Allen, Muscatine  
Port Louisa, Louisa  
Port Richmond, Wapello  
Port Washington, Louisa  
Porters, Webster  
Portland, Muscatine  
Portland, Van Buren  
Portlandville, Plymouth  
Portoro, Van Buren  
Potato Hill, Benton  
Potosia, Plymouth  
Pottawattamie, Pottawattamie  
Potter, Mills  
Potter, Tama  
Pottsville, Washington  
Poughkeepsie, Hardin  
Poultney, Delaware  
Powasheek, Muscatine  
Powhattan, Pocahontas  
Poyneer, Ringgold  
Prairie City, Decatur  
Prairie City, Story  
Prairie Creek, Benton  
Prairie Creek, Dubuque  
Prairie Creek, Iowa  
Prairie Flower, Pottawattamie  
Prairie Grove, Clarke  
Prairie Hill, Boone  
Prairie House, Lee  
Prairie La Porte, Clayton  
Prairie Mills, Muscatine  
Prairie Rose, Shelby  
Prairie Springs, Jackson  
Prairie View, Ringgold  
Prairieville, Jasper  
Prairieville, Decatur  
Preparation (Old), Monona  
Price, Madison  
Price, Scott  
Princeton, Monroe  
Prospect, Clay  
Prospect Hill, Linn  
Prosper, Butler  
Prussia, Adair  
Prussia Center, Adair  
Putnam, Fayette

- Pymosa, Cass  
Pyra, Warren  
Quebec, Hardin  
Queen City, Adams  
Queen's Point, Madison  
Quigley, Clinton  
Quincy, Adams  
Quincy, Boone  
Quincy, Jasper  
Quinn's Grove, Ringgold  
Quorn, Plymouth  
Raccoon Forks, Polk  
Raccoon River, Polk  
Racine, Buena Vista  
Raglan, Harrison  
Rahm, Kossuth  
Raleigh, Emmet  
Ramesse, Clinton  
Ramona, Tama  
Ramsey, Kossuth  
Randolph, Humboldt  
Rankin City, Davis  
Ransom, Monona  
Rantout, Shelby  
Rapids, Boone  
Rasbach, Plymouth  
Rater, Davis  
Rathton, Hardin  
Ratna, Winnebago  
Ray, Appanoose  
Read, Clayton  
Red Cedar, Hamilton  
Red Cedar Mills, Marion  
Red Oak, Cedar  
Red Oak Junction, Montgomery  
Redding, Ringgold  
Redhead, Polk  
Redman, Tama  
Reed, Madison  
Reeder's Mills, Harrison  
Reed's Ridge, Allamakee  
Reedsville, Marshall  
Reedville, Marion  
Reels, Pottawattamie  
Reeve, Franklin  
Renner, Boone  
Reno, Cass  
Republic, Chickasaw  
Reynolds, Kossuth  
Rhoads, Taylor  
Richfield, Fayette  
Richland, Jones  
Richmond, Davis  
Richmond, Madison  
Richmond, Wapello  
Ricker, Sioux  
Ricord, Hardin  
Ridgedale, Polk  
Ridgeport, Boone  
Ridgeway, Guthrie  
Riley, Clarke  
Ringgold, Ringgold  
Ringgold City, Ringgold  
Ringsted (P. O.), Emmet  
Ringwood, Clinton  
Ripley, Floyd  
Rippey (Old), Greene  
Rising Sun, Appanoose  
Rising Sun, Van Buren  
River Side, Boone  
River View, Lyon  
Riverdale, Iowa  
Riverton, Floyd  
Roach, Shelby  
Robin, Benfon  
Robinson, Delaware  
Rochdale, Shelby  
Rochelle, Adams  
Rochester, Mahaska  
Rochester, Van Buren  
Rock, Cerro Gordo  
Rock Branch, Woodbury  
Rock Creek, Cedar  
Rock Creek, Mitchell  
Rock Grove City, Floyd  
Rock Mills, Sioux  
Rock Point, Cedar  
Rock Run, Shelby  
Rockingham, Scott  
Rocksylvania, Hardin  
Rockton, Marshall  
Rockville, Delaware  
Rockwood, Hardin  
Rode, Harrison  
Rogerville, Benton  
Rolfe (Old), Pocahontas



Rolfe Junction, Pocahontas	Salt Creek, Tama
Rolley, Jackson	Salubria, Van Buren
Romano, O'Brien	Samison, Shelby
Rome, Jones	Sampson, Winneshiek
Root's Siding, Butler	Samville, Wayne
Roscoe, Davis	Sanbornton, Clinton
Rose Grove, Hamilton	Sand Creek, Delaware
Rose Hill (P. O.), Mahaska	Sand Ridge, Des Moines
Rosedale, Wright	Sandersville, Hardin
Roselle, Carroll	Sandyville, Warren
Rosemount, Warren	Saratoga, Hamilton
Rosendale, Hamilton	Sargent, Floyd
Rosetta, Keokuk	Saude, Chickasaw
Rosette, Cedar	Saxon, Wayne
Roseville, Floyd	Sayre, Buena Vista
Ross Grove, Montgomery	Schoharie, Sac
Rossville, Montgomery	Schonberg, Calhoun
Round Grove, Scott	Schonberg, Warren
Rousseau, Marion	Sciola, Montgomery
Roxie, Bremer	Scott, Fayette
Royal Ridge, Sioux	Scott, Floyd
Rubens, Pocahontas	• Scott, Mahaska
Runyan, Osceola	Scott Center, Fayette
Rural, Henry	Scottswood, Pottawattamie
Rural, Linn	Scranton City, Greene
Rush Lake, Osceola	Scranton Station, Greene
Rush Lake, Palo Alto	Seaton, Fayette
Rushville, Jasper	Sedalia, Guthrie
Rushville, Mills	Sedgewick, Decatur
Rusk, Pocahontas	Seevers, Jasper
Russelville, Lee	Seigel, Bremer
Sac & Fox Agency, Wapello	Selection, Monroe
Safeside, Guthrie	Selma, Wayne
Sage, Palo Alto	Sepanamo, Johnson
Sailorville, Wapello	Sevastopol, Polk
Saint Charles City, Floyd	Seventy-eight, Johnson
Saint Clair, Monona	Seventy-seven, Johnson
Saint George, Monona	Seventy-six Center, Washington
Saint Gilman, Osceola	Shabbona, O'Brien
Saint Johan, Clayton	Shady Brook, Linn
Saint Johns, Harrison	Shady Grove, Buchanan
Saint Joseph's Prairie, Dubuque	Sharon (Old), Appanoose
Saint Julien, Linn	Sharon, Warren
Saint Mary's, Linn	Sharps, Taylor
Saint Mary's, Mills	Sharpsburg, Mills
Saint Paul Junction, Plymouth	Sharpston, Appanoose
Salem, Muscatine	Shawville, Appanoose
Salt Creek, Davis	Sheffield, Dubuque

- Sheffield, Story  
Shelby's, Clarke  
Shelbyville, Shelby  
Shell Rock, Woodbury  
Shell Rock Falls, Cerro Gordo  
Sheridan, Poweshiek  
Sheridan, Sioux  
Sheridan, Van Buren  
Sheridan Center, Poweshiek  
Sherlock, Palo Alto  
Sherman, Poweshiek  
Sherman Center, Montgomery  
Shiloh, Cedar  
Shinn, Adams  
Shirley, Pocahontas  
Shobe's Grove, Franklin  
Shockley, Henry  
Shock's Station, Wapello  
Shoo Fly, Johnson  
Showman, Keokuk  
Siam, Taylor  
Sickles, Wapello  
Side Hill, Cedar  
Sigel, Clayton  
Silsbe, Jackson  
Silver Creek, Delaware  
Silver Creek, Ida  
Silver Creek, Pottawattamie  
Silver Lake, Worth  
Silver Street, Ringgold  
Simpson, Adams  
Sisley's Grove, Linn  
Slabtown, Webster  
Slagle, Keokuk  
Smayville, Story  
Smead, Lyon  
Smithfield, Allamakee  
Smithfield, Story  
Smith's Ferry, Jackson  
Smith's Point, Boone  
Smithsfield, Monroe  
Smithstown, Clinton  
Smithtown, Woodbury  
Smyrna, Clarke  
Snapp, Pottawattamie  
Snow Hill, Page  
Snyder, Dallas  
Snyder Grove, Woodbury  
Soap Creek, Davis  
Soap Creek Mills, Davis  
Soaptown, Iowa  
Soda Bar, Palo Alto  
Soldier Valley, Harrison  
Somber, Worth  
Somida, Shelby  
Sonora, Poweshiek  
South Augusta, Lee  
South Bentonsport, Van Buren  
South Flint, Des Moines  
South Fork, Wayne  
South Franklin, Lee  
South Independence, Decatur  
South Keosauqua, Van Buren  
South Liberty, Johnson  
South O'Brien, O'Brien  
Southport, Sac  
Spencer Grove, Benton  
Spencerville, Jones  
Spinneyville, Scott  
Spring Branch, Delaware  
Spring Creek, Tama  
Spring Grove, Linn  
Spring Lake, Bremer  
Spring Rock, Clinton  
Spring Run, Louisa  
Spring Valley, Decatur  
Spring Valley, Monona  
Springfield, Clayton  
Springfield, Jackson  
Springfield, Keokuk  
Springfield, Muscatine  
Springfield, Polk  
Springvale, Humboldt  
Springville, Clayton  
Springville, Davis  
Springwater, Winneshiek  
Spruce Mills, Jackson  
Squires Mills, Dubuque  
Staketown, Palo Alto  
Stanford, Marshall  
Stapleton, Chickasaw  
Star, Marion  
Steady Run, Keokuk  
Steen, Winnebago  
Stelapolis, Iowa  
Stella, Allamakee

- Stergis, Howard  
Sterling, Jackson  
Sterling, Louisa  
Stilesville, Davis  
Stillwater, Mitchell  
Stillwell, Poweshiek  
Stoneridge, Mahaska  
Story, Story  
Strand, Adams  
Strawberry Hill, Jones  
Strawberry Hill, Muscatine  
Streepyville, Appanoose  
String Prairie, Lee  
Stringtown, Davis  
Stringtown, Henry  
Stumptown, Van Buren  
Sturges Falls, Black Hawk  
Sturges Rapids, Black Hawk  
Suffolk, Clinton  
Sugar Creek, Cedar  
Sugar Creek, Jasper  
Sugar Creek Mills, Cedar  
Sugar Grove, Poweshiek  
Sullivan, Jackson  
Summer Hill, Jackson  
Summers, Benton  
Summerset, Adair  
Summit, Clay  
Summit, Story  
Summit, Van Buren  
Sumner (P. O.), Bremer  
Sumner, Humboldt  
Sunnyside, Buchanan  
Sunset, Story  
Sutton, Warren  
Swan Lake, Emmet  
Swan Lake, Pocahontas  
Swanton, Butler  
Swea (P. O.), Kossuth  
Swede Point, Boone  
Sylvan, Clayton  
Syracuse, Bremer  
Tallahoma, Lucas  
Talleyrand, Keokuk  
Tamaville, Tama  
Tanktown, Johnson  
Tara, Dubuque  
Tarkio, Page  
Tarkio City, Page  
Taunton, Warren  
Taylor, Davis  
Taylor Hill, Grundy  
Taylor Station, Pottawattamie  
Taylor's Grove, Benton  
Taylorsville, Fayette  
Tecumseh, Louisa  
Temple Hill, Jones  
Tenold, Worth  
Tenville, Montgomery  
Terre Haute, Decatur  
Terry, Benton  
Tete de Mort, Jackson  
Thomas, Ringgold  
Thompson, Audubon  
Thompstontown, Woodbury  
Thompsonville, Monroe  
Thoten, Winneshiek  
Thrall, Wright  
Three Rivers, Polk  
Tibbitt, Polk  
Tibbottsville, Shelby  
Tieville, Monona  
Tileville, Madison  
Tilton (P. O.), Poweshiek  
Timber Creek, Marshall  
Time, Lucas  
Tingley (P. O.), Union  
Tipperary, Lucas  
Tippo, Davis  
Tip Top, Carroll  
Tipton Grove, Hardin  
Titus, Washington  
Tivoli, Dubuque  
Toddtown, Louisa  
Tom Corwin, Allamakee  
Tool's Point, Jasper  
Torah, Linn  
Tower Hill, Delaware  
Towner, Polk  
Towner Lake, Polk  
Tracey, Dallas  
Traders Point, Mills  
Tranquility, Appanoose  
Traxler, Henry  
Tremaine, Hamilton  
Trent, Polk

- Trimello, Clay
- Tripoli (Old), Bremer
- Trout River, Winneshiek
- Troy, Lucas
- Tunis, Wapello
- Tunnel, Hamilton
- Turkey Grove, Cass
- Turkey Run, Decatur
- Turner, Jasper
- Turner, Mills
- Turnersville, Fayette
- Tuscarora, Lee
- Tuttle Grove, Guthrie
- Tweeten, Winnebago
- Twelve Mile Grove, Warren
- Twin Lakes, Calhoun
- Twin Oak, Louisa
- Twin Springs (No. 1), Winneshiek
- Twin Springs (No. 2), Winneshiek
- Tyner, Polk
- Typee, Jefferson
- Tyro, Poweshiek
- Tyson's Mills, Webster
- Ulm, Polk
- Ulster, Floyd
- Una, Wayne
- Uncle Abe, Davis
- Uncle Sam, Dallas
- Union, Polk
- Union, Pottawattamie
- Union, Van Buren
- Union Center, Jackson
- Union City, Union
- Union Corners, Van Buren
- Union Grove, Cedar
- Union Grove, Page
- Union Hill, Ringgold
- Union Hill, Warren
- Union Prairie, Allamakee
- Union Ridge, Butler
- Union Ridge, Franklin
- Unionburg, Harrison
- Uniontown, Delaware
- Unionville, Boone
- Unionville, Tama
- Unique, Humboldt
- Unity, Benton
- Unity, Johnson
- University Place, Polk
- Updegraff, Clayton
- Upland, Lyon
- Upper Grove, Hancock
- Upton, Van Buren
- Urbana City, Monroe
- Ute (P. O.), Monona
- Valley, Washington
- Valley City, Scott
- Valley Farm, Linn
- Valley View, Harrison
- Van Buren, Jackson
- Van Buren, Lee
- Van Buren, Van Buren
- Vandalia, Jasper
- Vandenburg, Clinton
- Vanderbilt, Linn
- Vandyke, Des Moines
- Van Nest, Guthrie
- Vaughn, Fremont
- Vega, Henry
- Vega, Jefferson
- Venus, Madison
- Verbeck, Humboldt
- Vernon, Van Buren
- Vernon Springs, Howard
- Verona, Poweshiek
- Vesper, Webster
- Vienna, Marshall
- Village, Wapello
- Village Creek, Allamakee
- Vincent, Washington
- Vineyard, Tama
- Vino, Adair
- Viola, Delaware
- Viola, Dubuque
- Viola Center, Audubon
- Viona, Humboldt
- Virginia Grove, Louisa
- Viroqua, Jones
- Vista, Buchanan
- Volga City, Fayette
- Vollamova, Clinton
- Volney, Allamakee
- Von, Humboldt
- Voss, Allamakee
- Vowells, Jasper
- Vulcan, Keokuk



- Wabasha, Clayton  
Wacousta, Humboldt  
Wadaloup, Grundy  
Wagner, Clayton  
Wagonersburg, Jackson  
Wahagbonsy, Mills  
Wahkonsa, Polk  
Wahtawwah, Adair  
Wakefield, Cass  
Walbridge, Humboldt  
Walbridge Grove, Webster  
Wald, Cedar  
Walden, Keokuk  
Wales, Montgomery  
Wales, Worth  
Walkerville, Page  
Wallace, Dickinson  
Wallace, Montgomery  
Walling's Landing, Louisa  
Walnut, Jefferson  
Walnut City, Appanoose  
Walnut Creek, Fremont  
Walnut Creek, Polk  
Walnut Creek Station, Pottawattamie  
Walnut Fork, Jones  
Walnut Grove, Mills  
Walnut Grove, Pottawattamie  
Walnut Grove, Scott  
Walsh, Appanoose  
Waltham, Tama  
Wanamaker, Ringgold  
Waneta, Davis  
Wapsa, Linn  
Wapsie, Bremer  
Wapsie, Mitchell  
Ward, Mills  
Ward, Monroe  
Ward's Corners, Buchanan  
Wardsville, Hancock  
Warner's Mill, Keokuk  
Warren, Black Hawk  
Warren, Lyon  
Warren Center, Lucas  
Warren Grove, Jasper  
Warrensville, Mahaska  
Warsaw, Cedar  
Warsaw, Wayne  
Washburn, Franklin  
Washington, Henry  
Wassonville, Washington  
Waterford, Jackson  
Waterman, O'Brien  
Waterman, Wright  
Watertown, Floyd  
Watertown, Van Buren  
Watson, Allamakee  
Watson, Clayton  
Waubesopinecoux, Dubuque  
Waudena, Chickasaw  
Waugh's Point, Keokuk  
Waveland, Pottawattamie  
Wax, Cass  
Wayne Cross Roads, Wayne  
Webster, Allamakee  
Webster, Madison  
Weeping Willow, Davis  
Weld's Landing, Dubuque  
Welland, Appanoose  
Weller, Monroe  
Wells, Madison  
Wells Mills, Appanoose  
Wellsburg, Page  
Welton (Old), Clinton  
Wendell, Cherokee  
Wentworth, Mitchell  
West Albany, Fayette  
West Alexander, Lucas  
West Auburn, Fayette  
West Bend (P. O.), Palo Alto  
West Buffalo, Scott  
West Dayton, Webster  
West Fork, Monona  
West Irving, Tama  
West Lake, Hancock  
West Liberty, Polk  
West London, Keokuk  
West Milton, Guthrie  
West Pilot, Iowa  
West Point, Butler  
West Port Louisa, Louisa  
West Prairie, Linn  
West Scott, Buena Vista  
West Troy, Iowa  
West Union, Tama  
West Union, Union

- Western, Linn  
 Western, Poweshiek  
 Western City, Keokuk  
 Western College, Linn  
 Westfield, Fayette  
 Westfield, Poweshiek  
 Westfield, Woodbury  
 Westford, Warren  
 Weston, Marion  
 Westport, Linn  
 Wexford, Allamakee  
 Wheeler, Pottawattamie  
 Wheeler's Grove, Pottawattamie  
 Wheeler's Ranch, Sac  
 Wheeling, Marion  
 Whipple, Pottawattamie  
 White, Monroe  
 White Ash, Washington  
 White Breast, Clarke  
 White Breast (No. 1), Lucas  
 White Breast (No. 2), Lucas  
 White Cloud, Mills  
 White Elm, Davis  
 White Lane, Lee  
 White Oak, Mahaska  
 White Oak Point, Warren  
 White Pigeon, Keokuk  
 White Sulphur, Scott  
 Whiteburg, Monroe  
 Whitesboro, Harrison  
 Whitefield, Jefferson  
 Whitneyville, Cass  
 Wickliffe, Jackson  
 Widow Post, Allamakee  
 Widow's Home, Mahaska  
 Wilkins, Guthrie  
 Willard, Wapello  
 Williams, Benton  
 Williams Point, Wright  
 Williamsburg, Wapello  
 Williamstown, Chickasaw  
 Williamstown, Johnson  
 Williamsville, Jasper  
 Willida, Lyon  
 Willimantic, Winneshiek  
 Willits, Van Buren  
 Willoughby, Butler  
 Willow, Pottawattamie  
 Willow Creek, Clay  
 Willow Dale, Ida  
 Willow Grove, Story  
 Wilmington, Benton  
 Wilmington, Guthrie  
 Wilmington, Warren  
 Wilson, Iowa  
 Wilson, Montgomery  
 Wilson Grove, Bremer  
 Wilson's, Guthrie  
 Wilson's Ford, Allamakee  
 Wilson's Grove, Butler  
 Wilson's Grove, Fayette  
 Wilsonville, Van Buren  
 Wimer's Mills, Keokuk  
 Windham, Johnson  
 Windsor, Clayton  
 Windsor, Fayette  
 Windsor, Taylor  
 Winland, Sioux  
 Winneshiek, Winneshiek  
 Winona, Henry  
 Wirt, Ringgold  
 Wisconsin, Warren  
 Wiscotta, Dallas  
 Wittenburg, Jasper  
 Wolf Creek, Tama  
 Wolfdale, Woodbury  
 Woodbridge, Cedar  
 Woodbridge, Floyd  
 Woodbury, Woodbury  
 Woodlawn, Henry  
 Woods, Benton  
 Woods Mills, Van Buren  
 Woodside, Winneshiek  
 Woodstock, O'Brien  
 Woodville, Jasper  
 Woodville, Winneshiek  
 Wooleyville, Davis  
 Woolstock (P. O.), Wright  
 Wooster, Jefferson  
 Wooster, Pottawattamie  
 Worth, Boone  
 Worthington, Madison  
 Wyoming, Muscatine  
 Xenia, Dallas  
 Xenia, Hardin  
 Yampa, Wapello

Yankee, Clay  
Yankee Grove, Cedar  
Yankee Settlement, Delaware  
Yankee Town, Louisa  
Yatesville, Calhoun  
Yatton, Washington  
Yazoo, Harrison  
Yeargerville, Lee  
Yellow Banks, Louisa  
Yellow Spring, Des Moines  
Yeomans, Plymouth  
Youngstown, Polk

York, Delaware  
York Center, Iowa  
York Prairie, Cedar  
Yough, Boone  
Zanesville, Van Buren  
Zarahemla, Lee  
Zello, Chickasaw  
Zenorsville, Boone  
Zero, Lucas  
Zoar, Cedar  
Zurich, Jones

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### THE INDIANS ARE FEARED

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The inhabitants of the west side of the Mississippi are complaining loudly of the Indians, who in emigrating west to the district of country allotted them by the government, have squatted down among them. These are the same Indians we alluded to last winter as hunting on government lands. They are at present, as we are informed, extremely insolent, and in many instances have threatened the lives of the settlers. They say that it is their intention to plant corn on the Maquoquita this season, and to drive the whites off from the lands and compel them to take refuge on this side of the Mississippi. The settlers in consequence are alarmed, and in one or two instances have brought their families over to this side. Disagreeable results will shortly happen if there is not something done on the part of the government agents to check the lawless propensities of the Indians and to remove them from the lands. It is said to be hazardous for the settlers to leave their cabins, as the Indians will enter them in their absence, and carry off anything to which they may take a fancy. If there is no other resort the settlers will be obliged to band together for mutual protection and safety.—*Western Gazette and Galena Advertiser*, Galena, Wisconsin Territory, April 8, 1837. (In the Newspaper Division of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.)

## BLOOMFIELD'S MILITARY COMPANY IN 1898

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A few months ago there was discovered in the Archives Division of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department the "war bill" reproduced on another page and the following letter written by Hon. B. F. Carroll, then state senator:

Bloomfield, Iowa,  
May 30, 1898.

Gov. L. M. Shaw,  
Des Moines, Iowa.  
To His Excellency:—

Some of the young men of this county are urging me to write you asking that this county, Davis, be recognized in making up the next quota of volunteers. There is not a man who actually belonged in this county now in the service and they feel that we should be recognized. Can you not do something that will give an opportunity to organize a company here for active duty. Our private company tenders its service as will be seen by the enclosed circular.

Respt.

B. F. Carroll.

The letter and "war bill" appearing to Mr. Stiles, superintendent of archives, to be of more than ordinary interest, he called them to the attention of the ANNALS Division, and then they were shown to former Governor Carroll. He promptly wrote to Captain H. C. Moore of Bloomfield and asked him if he remembered that when the Spanish-American War broke out they offered their military company to Governor Shaw and tried to get it into service, and also asked for any other information concerning the matter that might be of interest. In reply to Governor Carroll's letter Mr. Moore replied as follows:

Bloomfield, Iowa,  
April 2, 1931.

Hon. B. F. Carroll,  
Des Moines, Iowa.  
Friend Frank:

This is in answer to your letter of March 31, asking about the Bloomfield Military Company which did not get into the Spanish-American War.

The company grew out of John Dunn Camp No. 70, Sons of Veterans of the Civil War. The camp was organized in 1896 or 1897. You will



# WAR! WAR!!



## Recruits Wanted

The Bloomfield Military Co.  
Has Been Tendered Gov.  
Shaw for

## Active Service.

Recruits Will Report to Lieut. Cavanaugh  
at the Lighthouse, Bloomfield.

H. C. MOORE, Capt.

notice that the company was an unlawful assembly until Governor Shaw issued his permit to you to organize a military company.

The company bought forty Springfield rifles. The company kept its organization until 1900. Its last appearance was on Decoration Day, 1900.

The officers of the Bloomfield Military Company were Henry C. Moore, captain; Henry C. Young, first lieutenant; and Daniel F. Cavanaugh, second lieutenant.

You need not return the enclosed papers.

Yours Truly,

H. C. Moore.

With Mr. Moore's letter he encloses a partial roster of the company, some explanations with reference thereto, and the following letters:

State of Iowa  
Adjutant General's Office  
Des Moines

Dr. H. C. Young,  
Bloomfield, Iowa.

November 26, 1897.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 25th instant is received. I herewith enclose the Military Code of Iowa, which will inform you concerning the organization of new companies and the expense of the same.

There is no vacancy in the Guard organization at this time.

There is no provision for mustering detachments and attaching them to other companies. The law provides for forty-eight infantry companies and four bands. Cavalry and artillery organizations are too expensive for Iowa to indulge in with the limited appropriation we have. Your opportunity to get a place in the Guard will be when a company falls below the standard and is mustered out. This occurs quite frequently and is usually announced in the newspapers, so that all are made acquainted with it.

Yours Truly,

Henry H. Wright,  
Adjutant General.

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State of Iowa  
Adjutant General's Office  
Des Moines.

Dr. H. C. Young,  
Bloomfield, Iowa.

December 2, 1897.

My Dear Sir:

Yours of the 30th of November concerning the organization of a National Guard company in your city, is received. The Ottumwa com-

pany is full. The recommendation of General Lincoln was two small towns join and organize a company by each place enlisting a portion of the company. There is no vacancy at present in either of the regiments and probably will not be before April or May. The way to proceed is as suggested in my former letter, watch and learn when a company is disbanded and then make application to organize a company.

Yours Respectfully,

Henry H. Wright,  
Adjutant General.

Committee on Military Affairs,  
House of Representatives, U. S.

Washington D. C.

December 14, 1897.

Col. S. A. Moore,  
Bloomfield, Iowa.

My Dear Colonel:

Your favor of the 10th instant received. It would be impossible for your independent company to get arms from the Federal government. I think the proper way for you to do will be to apply to the state, and if they have any surplus arms it may be that you can get them. Otherwise you would be helpless.

I am very Sincerely Yours,

J. A. T. Hull,

State of Iowa,  
Adjutant General's Office,  
Des Moines.

H. C. Moore, Esq.,  
Bloomfield, Iowa.

December 23, 1897.

Dear Sir:

There have been no permits, under Section 2200 of the Code, granted for the organization of independent military companies. There is no appropriation of equipment for such organizations. No permits have been granted for organizing military companies, except for the regular National Guard service.

Yours Truly,

Henry H. Wright,  
Adjutant General.

State of Iowa,  
Executive Department,  
Des Moines.

March 22, 1898.

Permission is hereby granted Hon. B. F. Carroll, or any person

associated with him, to organize and drill a military company composed of young men of Bloomfield and immediate vicinity.

This permission is granted with the express understanding that it shall be without expense to the state.

L. M. Shaw.

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House of Representatives U. S.  
Washington, D. C.

June 3, 1898.

Dear Carroll:

I have again written Governor Shaw about the Bloomfield company. Inasmuch as the War Department accepted four regiments from Iowa on the first call instead of three and with only sixty-four men to the company I understand that the old regiments must be filled to the maximum before a new regiment will be accepted.

Yours Truly,

John F. Lacey.

Hon. B. F. Carroll.

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House of Representatives U. S.  
Washington, D. C.

Capt. H. C. Moore,

June 5, 1898.

Dear Captain:

Your letter is at hand. I have already both wired and written to Governor Shaw in the interests of the Bloomfield company. The War Department insists on filling the old regiments to the maximum first. They were accepted as minimum regiments to prevent friction in mustering out the Guard officers and now the War Department seems to be determined that they must be filled up to the maximum in order to make them more effective.

The companies that were accepted in the first call were not accepted with a view to the distribution of troops equally through the states but simply because they were ready.

Yours Truly,

John F. Lacey.

---

State of Iowa,  
Executive Department,  
Des Moines

Henry C. Moore,  
Bloomfield.

June 14, 1898.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 13th, with its inclosure, is at hand in the absence of the Governor, he having just left for Sioux City. I may, however, give the answer I know he would make if here. He has done nothing as yet

toward the reorganization of the National Guard, and he will do nothing in that direction for some time to come. The regimental organizations of our National Guard are now in the field, and will be recognized as such unless the undue prolongation of the war shall seem to render necessary a reorganization of the Guard.

But your papers will remain on file for possible future reference.

Very Truly Yours,

William H. Fleming,  
Private Secretary.

### *The Roster*

The names are taken from the original roll as it was signed at the time of organization of the company.

The original roll was on three separate sheets. I have lost one sheet. It is my recollection that there were about one hundred members, and a detachment at Milton of forty (40) who were ready to join us when we were called into United States service.—(H. C. M.)

H. C. Moore	W. B. Taylor	L. C. Bryant
H. C. Young	J. B. McIntire	J. R. Cannady
J. F. Appleton	Otto Schnorr	H. F. Curl
A. B. Welch	Willie Scoles	Ira Walton
T. J. Hill	Sam T. Wallace	Leslie Eastburn
W. E. Dilliner	V. H. Brinker	Walter Johnson
C. E. Curl	Fred Allender	Ralph Hill
E. J. Griggs	W. A. Herman	J. F. Cronnabie
J. C. Woods	J. Wray Young	D. F. Cavanaugh
E. B. Johnson	S. A. Reeves	Henry Shelton
C. A. Hazlewood	W. H. Black	E. M. Pugh
James A. Dunn	F. J. Meier	C. W. Graham
Louis Reinheimer	T. J. Mohler	J. G. Shelton
A. B. Caraway	H. W. Carlow	Asa Wilson
Albert Stein	Joe Wolfe	O. S. Shelton
Ed Williams	Leonard Goode	O. S. Snoddy
W. T. Dunlavy	W. R. Carroll	Barlow Allen
J. E. Howie	F. B. Childers	Claude C. Dabney
C. A. Eichelberger	Arthur Swearingen	Frank Battin
W. H. Wiseman	Charles Baird	Freddie Lowenberg
E. M. Reeves	John Gore	
W. A. Mendenhall	W. W. Newton	

The following was attached to the roster furnished by Captain H. C. Moore:

"The companies of the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first and



Fifty-second regiments of Iowa Volunteers, Spanish-American War, were mustered into the United States service with only sixty five enlisted men per company. On the second call for volunteers the companies were ordered to be filled up to the maximum strength of one hundred men to a company.

"Sergeant Glenn Haynes, now Colonel Haynes, came to Bloomfield and enlisted the following named persons:

"John E. Black, Oliver W. Boatman, Charles H. Chaffee, Alva Caswell, John M. Games, Edmond W. Greenleaf, Orlando Hummell, Jesse Kennedy, Charles D. Lane, Ira M. Prevo, T. Foster Paris, Albert D. Penny, Elijah K. Pirtle, George H. Sax, Cyrus Turner and Henry Warrington. Most of the above were members of the company."

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## BEGINNING OF OFFICIAL REGISTER

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Charles Aldrich, curator of the Historical Department, has unearthed a small pamphlet of but a few pages in paper cover printed in 1881, when Captain J. A. T. Hull was secretary of state, which gives a list of all the officers of the state and some other information. The pages are about three by three and a half inches. Mr. Aldrich believes it was the forerunner of the Official Register. The first Official Register was published in 1886. While Mr. Aldrich was clerk of the House many years ago when the state was young, he offered to gather the material without compensation if the legislature would appropriate a sum sufficient to print an official register. The legislature refused and the appropriation was never secured until 1886. Now the Official Register is recognized as one of the most valuable of state documents, and if it had been issued in that early day Mr. Aldrich believes would have preserved information now unobtainable almost. Four early volumes of the Official Register, those of 1880, 1887, 1888, and 1890 are now very rare and hard to obtain. — *Marshalltown Times-Republican*, November 1, 1906. (In the Newspaper Division of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.)

## DELIA WEBSTER

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By B. L. Wick

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In the first case cited by the Supreme Court in the territory of Iowa, the case of Ralph, Chief Justice Mason held "Where a slave goes with the consent of his master to become a permanent resident of a free state or territory, he cannot be regarded as a fugitive slave. Where the owner permits the slave to become a permanent resident, he cannot later exercise any act of ownership over the slave within the territory." Still with such a decision one of the most prominent and outspoken antislavery women, Delia Webster, lived and died in Iowa.

In *The History of Kentucky*, by R. H. Collins, a sort of diary kept by him, in December, 1844, the writer says: "Delia A. Webster in jail at Lexington charged with abducting slaves. Tried and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. The jury signed a petition to Governor Owsley for her pardon on account of her sex.

"February 25, 1845. Delia Webster pardoned and left for her home in Vermont with her father. Rev. Calvin Fairbanks, who was with her, was convicted on his confession. The jury fixed his confinement to the penitentiary for fifteen years."

In the same history we find as of March 12, 1845, in reference to Delia Webster, as follows: "Was pardoned out of the penitentiary in Kentucky, and not long afterwards removed to Madison, Indiana, and with the Rev. Morris Day was again arrested for running away slaves."

Delia A. Webster was born December 17, 1817, in the state of Vermont, and of an abolitionist family, distantly related to the Websters of New England. She became a student at Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1842, returning to Ferrisburg, Vermont, her native state, in 1851. In 1852 she lived in Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana, near Louisville, and early became interested in the antislavery movement, and took up with the work of the antislavery organization.

Collins, in his history, speaks of Delia Webster holding meetings in Henry and Trimble counties, where she was requested

to remove from the state, but she would again return after short intervals. She became especially interested in the work of Rev. Calvin Fairbanks, who was born in New York, and who was an ardent abolitionist, and between 1837 and 1839 had aided twenty-three slaves to escape across the Ohio River. His name became still more popular by 1843, when he raised \$2,375 to secure the liberty of a slave girl, nearly white, who was sold at auction at Lexington, Kentucky. In 1844 he opened a way for the escape of the Hayden family, for which offense he suffered five years' imprisonment. Later he was again detected in violation of the fugitive slave law, and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment at Frankfort, Kentucky, where he was cruelly treated, and received 35,000 lashes on his bare body. In 1864 he was set at liberty, after having spent seventeen years in prison.

James Lane Allen in "Aftermath" speaks of Fairbanks and Delia Webster in a most interesting manner during this period.

Delia Webster, after her Kentucky escapade, traveled much, lectured, and worked in the interest of the antislavery body, and also became interested in woman suffrage, temperance, etc. She lawed for many years over some Kentucky land, but lost all. During her later life she made her home with a sister, Martha, wife of S. B. Goodrich, who lived for a while in Wisconsin, and later came to Le Grand, Iowa, where the family was interested in business. She also lived in La Porte, Iowa. After the death of the sister, she made her home with her niece, Alice Goodrich, who, being a graduate of the University of Iowa, was a prominent doctor in Des Moines. It was in Des Moines that Delia Webster died in 1904.

At Le Grand Delia Webster was well known, and had a number of friends. She was a genuine New Englander, set in her ways, bitter and penniless, having spent a considerable fortune in unprofitable litigation. She always insisted that she was related to Daniel Webster, and that it was through his influence that she was released from the penitentiary in Kentucky. It would appear that she was rather related to Noah Webster, who was born in Connecticut, who was four generations removed from John Webster, the first settler in those parts, and from whom Delia descended.

Delia Webster kept a diary, and had many letters from prominent men in public life, who favored the antislavery movement, such as Sumner, Corwin and many others. What has become of this diary no one seems to know. In the *History of the Underground Railway*, by W. H. Siebert, there is considerable mention of names of the various episodes in the underground history, but there does not seem to be any mention of Delia, although Fairbanks and many others with whom she worked are mentioned. There is no question but that Delia Webster was closely connected with the Hayden rescue, for which Fairbanks suffered imprisonment for seventeen years.

During the last few years of her life she was, undoubtedly, considered by her relatives a burden and a misfortune. She was old, bitter and penniless. Delia Webster also seemed to have lectured in various places such as Massachusetts and Ohio. Those in Le Grand and La Porte who knew of her and of her family alleged that she was more or less of a trouble maker, who lived too ardently in the past. She would write letters to prominent people, who had been connected before the war with the anti-slavery movement, and frequently these letters were never mailed.

In a letter which appeared in the *Chicago Tribune* in 1893 written by Calvin Fairbanks he speaks of a Miss D. A. Webster, a young Vermont lady who was associated with him in teaching, in the state of Kentucky, and that they left Lexington, Kentucky, with the Haydens, slaves, in a hack and crossed the Ohio in a ferry and drove to an underground railroad depot at Hopkins, Ohio, where they left the Haydens. It was when they returned to Lexington after an absence of several days that they were both arrested and later convicted for the crime of assisting runaway slaves escape. Fairbanks was one of the most prominent of the active abolitionists, and the story of his life and his writings, if found, might throw a new light upon Delia Webster.

One of the old settlers in Marshall County states the facts that in the Goodrich family in the early seventies there were four sons and four daughters, and Delia Webster generally lived in part of the house alone. She was called Aunt Tippy. She loved chickens, and was old and queer. This house is still stand-

ing in Le Grand, and was purchased from the Goodrich family by Hiram Hammond, and was later purchased by M. Tweedt.

Years have passed since the antislavery days before the Civil War, when Delia Webster, educated, young, vivacious and active took a leading part in the underground slavery movement, and personally helped many an unfortunate colored family on dark nights across the Ohio River. She was on intimate terms with the leading antislavery leaders such as Garrison, Sumner, and especially with the Boston contingent, and appeared frequently in public lectures telling of what she had seen while a school-teacher in Kentucky.

Years passed, and she came into Iowa to make her home with a sister when poverty had ground her down and after obscurity had passed its darkest mantle over her, and when she was removed from her immediate relatives and friends. The new neighbors knew her not, and her voice out on the prairies of Iowa was unheeded by those among whom she had cast her lot, and after many wanderings and after a long and 'eventful life she fell asleep at the advanced age of nearly ninety, recalling the days of her youth. Of all her relatives and early admirers only a faithful niece watched over her to the end.

Delia Webster sleeps in a secluded spot in one of the cemeteries in Des Moines, and the people of the state where she passed so many years have utterly failed to appreciate or comprehend the marvelous efforts she made for the slave in the spring time of her life, which at that time thrilled the hearts of the masses, but which had utterly died out in the December of her days.



# ANNALS OF IOWA

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## EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

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### MRS. LETTS AND HER "DEAR OLD IOWA"

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Albina Brockway Letts, a pioneer woman of southeastern Iowa, died December 31, 1929, at Clarendon, Texas. Her passing deserves more than formal notice.

Mrs. Letts was born August 26, 1838, on the spot now known as Brockwayville, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania. Her parents, James M. and Lydia Goff Brockway, were among the first settlers of the place, then on the wooded frontier of that part of the state, and the town they helped establish was named for the family. Mr. and Mrs. Brockway removed to Muscatine County, Iowa Territory, in 1842 and settled near where Cone now is and raised their large family there. Albina attended the pioneer rural school, the first being in a log schoolhouse. She was one term a student in Cornell College, Mount Vernon, when it had hardly taken on the name of college.

After teaching school a brief period, in March, 1859, she became the wife of James Robinson Letts and they established their home on a farm near what is now Letts, Louisa County, about twelve miles from her girlhood home. There they lived for fifty-two years. Nine children were born to them, eight being reared to manhood and womanhood. During the long and arduous period of motherhood she found time to be a good friend and neighbor, never refusing a call of sickness or distress.

She had always loved to write. For many years she had conducted a Woman's Column in their home paper and had written many articles for papers and magazines of the state, was a regular contributor for some time to two Chicago papers, and wrote occasional articles and poems for religious papers. As the years passed and her home duties lightened she was free to turn more to literary pursuits.

Her literary talent ran largely to poetical thought, especially in her later life. She wrote many short poems that were collected by her daughter and published in book form as a souvenir of her golden wedding.

She joined the Methodist Episcopal church in her girlhood, and retained to the last the beauty of a christian character. On her death the body was brought back by her children and laid to rest beside that of her husband in the cemetery at Letts.

The later years of her life were principally spent with some of her children in Texas. A few years before her death, when almost ninety years old, it was concluded to spend the summer in Iowa, and the thought of returning in spring time to the home of her girlhood and young womanhood was so inspiring that when they were packing to go she jotted down the lines of the following beautiful little poem as she worked:

#### DEAR OLD IOWA

It's May back there in Iowa  
 And all the woods are green;  
 The ferns unfolding in the shade,  
 And in each sunny nook and glade  
 The violets and bluebells bloom.  
 The orchards are all pink and white,  
 There's perfume all the day.  
 And life is sweet and full of hope  
 And every power has freer scope,  
 In spring, in Iowa.

The meadow lark still sings and and soars,  
 And trills and thrills on high.  
 I long to hear his lilting lays,  
 And join again in grateful praise  
 This minstrel of the sky.  
 Oh, other lands are fine and fair,  
 For God's good gifts fall everywhere;  
 But still the heart clings to the day  
 When life was young and love was sweet,  
 And time sped by on golden feet,  
 Back there in Iowa.

Oh Iowa, the beautiful!  
 Hold out your hands to greet  
 The wanderer from your pleasant plains,  
 Your fruitful fields and golden grains,  
 Who comes with eager feet  
 To find the dear old friends and homes,  
 To clasp hands by the way,  
 To smile and sigh, to laugh and cry—  
 But every sign of age deny—  
 In dear old Iowa.

## NOTABLE DEATHS

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SCOTT M. LADD was born at Sharon, Wisconsin, June 22, 1855, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, April 14, 1931. Burial was in Masonic Cemetery, Des Moines. His parents were John and Sarah Ladd. He was reared on a farm near the place of his birth, attended common school and a local academy, was a student at Beloit College, Wisconsin, from 1875 to 1877, and was graduated with the degree of B. S. from Carthage College, Illinois, in 1879. He then taught mathematics and history in Hillsboro Academy, Illinois, for a year, was a student in the law office of France & Sedgwick, York, Nebraska, for several months, and was graduated from the Law Department of the State University of Iowa in 1881. He also received from Carthage College the degree of M. S. in 1881 and of LL. D. in 1887, and from the State University of Iowa the degree of LL. D. in 1906. He practiced law in Sheldon, Iowa, from 1881 until, having been elected judge of the Fourth Judicial District the fall of 1886, he served in that position ten years. The fall of 1896 he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court and served on that tribunal twenty-four years, or until December 31, 1920, having declined to be again a candidate. In 1921 he associated himself with his two sons, Loy Ladd and Scott Mason Ladd, in the practice of law in Des Moines, which work he continued for several years.

Speaking of Justice Ladd at the memorial exercises held in the Supreme Court room June 16, 1931, Justice Evans said: "He had those personal qualities and that temperament of good will and generosity of spirit that he commanded spontaneously the good will and the unfeigned respect of every colleague he had. He sought to make his service a part of the service of other men and a part of the joint service, which was always in the making. Thereby did he multiply the dimensions of his life. He had an unfeigned appreciation of his co-workers and of their service. He had no envy or jealousy; no lack of appreciation of others; no smallness; no unkindness. It is to be said of him therefore that he was highly equipped temperamentally and in his personality for the great service to which he was called. \* \* \* If he had a weakness it was his modesty. His modesty, however, did not affect the independence of his judgment, nor impair the quality of his investigation or of his reasoning process. \* \* \* He was as firm in his conviction when he had reached it, as he was modest in asserting it with his colleagues. \* \* \* His record of opinions, as found in our Reports, abounds in masterpieces. \* \* \* No thoughtful student of the law will ever deny to him a ranking with the first of those eminent jurists, who took here the heat and labor of the day, and from here answered the evening call."

One incidental contribution to our state of Judge Ladd was his constant supervision of the policies of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department during the transition from the administration of Charles Aldrich to his successor, and throughout Judge Ladd's service on the Supreme bench.

Another was his approval of the Department's participation in the service of the curator as secretary of the Allison Memorial Commission; and of the curator's activities growing out of the latter service, in the proposal and the achievements of the correction and completion of the Capitol Grounds. Judge Ladd wrote the opinion in *Rowley vs. Clarke*, "Capitol Grounds Extension case," 162 Iowa Reports, page 732, which determined the questions of the legality of the legislative act.

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BENJAMIN I. SALINGER was born in Wronke, Prussia, May 14, 1861, and died in Carroll, Iowa, July 10, 1931. His parents, Louis and Rosalie (Slimmer) Salinger, brought him with them when they removed to America in 1870, settling at Clarksville, Butler County. He attended public school two years at Clarksville, varying school attendance with janitor work, farm work, clerking, etc. He also attended Cornell College, Mount Vernon, a short time. The most of his education was secured by reading and private study. He taught school several terms and took up the study of law with Gray, Dougherty & Gibson at Waverly, and later with Chase & Covil at Webster City. He located at the new town of Manning first as a school teacher and on becoming of legal age in 1882, was naturalized at Carroll, and admitted to the bar shortly afterward at Audubon and began practice at Manning. In about 1897 he removed to Carroll. In competition with able lawyers he soon secured a good practice. He also entered politics at an early age. He presided at the Tenth District Republican Convention of 1888, the one that gave Dolliver his first nomination to Congress. He was permanent chairman of the Republican State Convention of 1889, which nominated J. G. Hutchison for governor. He was elected reporter of the Supreme Court in November, 1894, and was re-elected four years later, serving eight years. In 1914 he was elected as a justice of the Supreme Court and served six years. His ability as an orator caused him to be sent by the Republican National Committee to campaign in New York in 1888, in the Pacific states in 1892, and in various portions of the country in 1896, 1900, and 1904. In those days he was regarded as one among the leading political orators of the country. He delivered his messages with fascination and dramatic power. In 1899 he was elected grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Iowa, and was always very popular in that organization. His friends were bound to him as with hooks of steel. Such a militant character also naturally created some strong antagonisms, so some of his contests were stormy. In his passing Iowa recognizes having lost a talented, courageous and chivalrous man.

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FREDERICK WILLIAM LEIMANN was born in Prussia February 28, 1853, and died in Saint Louis, Missouri, September 12, 1931. Burial was in Bellefontaine Cemetery, Saint Louis. The family migrated to America in 1855, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio. Frederick attended school in Ohio and Indiana, removed to Fremont County, Iowa, in 1869, and was graduated from Tabor College in 1873. He was admitted to the

bar a few months thereafter, practiced law at Nebraska City, Nebraska, for three years and removed to Des Moines in 1876. There he was a partner in the practice with J. A. Harvey as Harvey & Lehmann from 1876 until 1882, when he joined with W. A. Park as Lehmann & Park. About this time he was attorney for the brewers of Iowa in defense of their rights under the Constitution of the state. For several years he had been local attorney for the Wabash Railway Company and in 1890 he was made general attorney for that company and removed to Saint Louis. He resigned that position in 1895 and from 1895 to 1905 was a member of the firm of Boyle, Priest & Lehmann, and from 1905 to 1910 of Lehmann & Lehmann, having two of his sons, Sears and John S., associated with him. He began to take an active part in politics soon after removing to Des Moines. In 1884 he was temporary chairman of the second Democratic State Convention of that year, was temporary chairman of the Democratic State Convention of 1885, was named first on the list of delegates at large to the Democratic National Convention of 1888, and was permanent chairman of the second Democratic State Convention of that year. In 1886 he was one of counsel for the defense in the impeachment trial of Auditor of State John L. Brown. In 1889 he was active and influential in the campaign that led to the election of Horace Boies for governor. He continued to act with the Democratic party until in 1896, when because of the gold standard issue, he supported William McKinley. After that he generally supported the Republican party, until in 1922 he supported United States Senator James A. Reed who was a candidate for re-election. While he was independent politically and did not aspire to public position President Taft appointed him solicitor general of the United States in 1910. After serving two years he returned to his private practice. In 1914 President Wilson appointed him one of the two American members of the Argentine, Brazil and Chili Mediation Conference at Niagara Falls. He received many other honors such as, director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1902-04; president of the American Bar Association, 1908-09; and president of the Saint Louis Public Library Board. He was versatile in his accomplishments, brilliant and imposing as an orator, and profound as a lawyer.

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GEORGE FARNAM HENRY was born in Chicago, Illinois, August 27, 1854, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, September 9, 1931. Burial was in Woodland Cemetery, Des Moines. His parents were John E. and Anna Mitchell (Howard) Henry. He was graduated with the degree of A. B. from Griswold College, Davenport, in 1873, and several years later received from the same institution the honorary degree of LL. D. In 1876 he was graduated from the Law Department of the State University of Iowa. He began the practice of law in Des Moines in 1877, continuing to within a few months of his death, being at that time the one longest in continuous practice in Des Moines. From 1877 to 1906 he was in partnership with James G. Berryhill as Berryhill & Henry.



After that date his son, Ward C. Henry, was a partner, and still later his other son, Phineas M. Henry, was associated with him. As early as 1886 he became master in chancery for United States courts, and continued to act in that capacity for over a quarter of a century. He had important business connections in the city. He was president of the Brown-Camp Hardware Company, and had interests in the Green Bay Lumber Company, the Finkbine Lumber Company, and the Iowa-Des Moines National Bank and Trust Company. He was for several years president of the Grant Club and had many social activities. He was one of the outstanding lay members in the United States of the Protestant Episcopal church.

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HENRY C. BROWN was born in Belknap County, New Hampshire, January 1, 1831, and died at Dumont, Butler County, Iowa, March 3, 1929. His educational opportunities were of the meager sort of the common schools of that period. He became a farmer, but lost his savings in the panic of 1857. He enlisted in August, 1864, in an artillery company of the Union Army, was on duty in guarding Washington, D. C., and was mustered out in July, 1865. In 1866 he came to Iowa and bought and broke out 320 acres of wild land in Black Hawk County, but soon sold it and returned to New Hampshire. In 1867 he returned to Iowa and settled in Butler County. In 1876 he bought more than 600 acres at and near where stands the present town of Dumont. Besides farming he dealt in farm properties, established a lumber yard at Dumont, helped establish the Co-operative Creamery Association and the Farmers Elevator Company at Dumont, was the first president of the First National Bank of Parkersburg, and promoted the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Butler County. He served as a member of the Board of Supervisors of Butler County from 1871 to 1876, and was elected representative in 1881, re-elected in 1883, and served in the Nineteenth and Twentieth general assemblies. He was an able advocate of temperance and prohibition and made a substantial donation that led to the establishment of a public library at Dumont.

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JOHN W. SULLIVAN was born near La Salle, Illinois, June 13, 1862, and died in Algona, Iowa, August 19, 1931. In 1871 his parents removed their family to Johnson County, Iowa. John W. attended public school, Hiatt's Academy, Iowa City, and was graduated from the Law Department of the State University of Iowa in 1887. He first practiced law at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, for one year, after which he assisted in the law office of Martin J. Wade at Iowa City, and in 1890 located at Algona where he practiced for forty-one years, or until his death. He was first alone, but in 1894 Stephen E. McMahon became his partner, and in the later years Luke E. Linnan joined with them, the firm being Sullivan, McMahon & Linnan. In 1914, although a Democrat in a Republican county, he was elected representative, and led in the effort which prevented the division of Kossuth County. He was a member of

the Algona School Board from 1897 to 1927, being president after 1904. He was an extensive owner of farm lands and was part owner and an official in several banks in Algona and that vicinity. He was regarded as a very able lawyer and was held in high regard by the public because of his ability, kindness, tolerance and integrity. He was a devoted member of the Catholic church.

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JOHN C. LOPER was born in Belmont County, Ohio, January 28, 1851, and died in Marshalltown, Iowa, October 20, 1931. Burial was in Woodland Cemetery, Des Moines. His parents, Ziba and Frances (Detwiler) Loper, removed with their family to near Oskaloosa, Iowa, about 1855. In 1871 John C. became a resident of Des Moines. He followed the vocation of druggist for many years. Joining the Iowa National Guard, he became captain of Company H, Third Regiment, July 5, 1889, was promoted to major in 1892, to lieutenant colonel in 1895, and to colonel March 4, 1898. He commanded the regiment which became the Fifty-first Volunteer Infantry, in its campaign in the Philippines, and was mustered out November 2, 1899. In 1902 he was appointed an aide on Governor Cummins' staff, and had been an aide on the staff of every governor since, including Governor Turner. In the fall of 1903 he was elected sheriff of Polk County, was re-elected two years later, received one year extra on account of the biennial elections amendment, and served five years. In 1915 he was appointed adjutant of the Iowa Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown, and remained in that position sixteen years, or until his death.

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JAMES L. GIESLER was born at Wilton, Iowa, March 17, 1857, and died in Muscatine August 2, 1931. Burial was at Wilton. His parents were Henry S. and Mary Wildasin Giesler. At the age of sixteen he began work in a private bank in Wilton. Later he helped his uncle, Samuel Wildasin, organize the Union Bank of Wilton, which later became the Union Savings Bank. In 1897 he was elected representative and served in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly. In 1899 he organized the German-American Savings Bank, later the American Savings Bank, at Muscatine, and removed to that city. He retained active connections with that bank until his death, at which time he was its vice president and a member of its board of directors. He was active in business affairs in Muscatine, was treasurer of the Western Grave Vault Company, president of the J. C. Thompson Installment Company, treasurer of the Midwestern Food Products Company, a trustee of the Municipal Water and Electric Department Board, and a director of the Iowa Grand Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

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ARFST F. FRUDDEN was born on the Island of Fohr, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, September 10, 1854, and died at Beverly Hills, California, April 8, 1931. Burial was in Linwood Cemetery, Dubuque, Iowa. His education was acquired in his native land. In 1871

he emigrated to America, and for two years worked as a farm hand in Jackson County, Iowa. For a few years he worked in the sash and door factory of Curtis Brothers in Clinton. In 1879 he removed to Dubuque and followed the same vocation there, but in 1888 he organized the Frudden Lumber Company and became actively engaged in operating a line of lumber yards. Later he aided in organizing the Engler-Frudden Lumber Company, which did a wholesale business. He was active in business and civic affairs in Dubuque for many years. In 1901 he was elected representative, was re-elected and served in the Twentieth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first general assemblies. In 1906 he was elected senator and served in the Thirty-second and Thirty-third general assemblies. In 1919 he retired from active business and removed to Southern California.

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JOHN WILLIAM DICKMAN was born at Defiance, Ohio, April 22, 1863, and died at Rochester, Minnesota, August 22, 1931. Burial was at Fayette, Iowa. His parents, William and Martha Ann (Schott) Dickman, removed with their family to near Sumner, Iowa, when John W. was but a youth. He was graduated from Upper Iowa University with the degree of Ph. B. in 1888; took graduate work in Columbia University, New York, in 1900-01; received the degree of A. M., Cornell College, Mount Vernon, 1904; Sc. D., Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, 1907; and LL. D., Upper Iowa University, 1926. With the exception of four years, 1894 to 1898, when he was superintendent of schools at Sumner, he was continuously a member of the faculty of Upper Iowa University—a period of forty years, being president from 1928. It was he who led in the campaign to raise the fund that was necessary to sustain the institution when it was decided by the Methodist church to merge Upper Iowa with Cornell. He was successful in raising more than the required amount.

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FREDERICK HENRY KREBILL was born in Ashland County, Ohio, February 1, 1849, and died in Dornellson, Iowa, October 31, 1928. In 1857 his parents removed with their family to a farm in Lee County, Iowa. He was educated in rural public schools and in a private school maintained by the Mennonite church. He followed farming and stockraising until 1916 when he retired and removed to the town of Dornellson. During his active life he held several township offices and was for many years a member of the local school board. In 1910 he was elected representative and served in the Thirty-fourth General Assembly. He was a Democrat in politics.

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ROBERT JOHN THOMPSON was born in LaPorte City, Iowa, October 16, 1865, and died in Montreux, Switzerland, August 24, 1931. His parents were Francis M. and Elizabeth H. Thompson. He attended the public schools of La Porte City, learned the printer's trade in Waterloo, received private instruction in law and philosophy, taught school from



1883 to 1885, and was in the United States railway postal service from 1885 to 1891. He was on the editorial staff of the *Chicago Times* and later invented an automatic recording safe which yielded him a large fortune. He was United States consul at Hanover, Germany, 1906-12; at Sheffield, England, 1912-13; and at Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, 1913-15. His protests to Secretary of State Bryan against propagandizing alleged German atrocities resulted in his resigning as consul in 1915. He was the author of several books, among them "Proof of Life After Death," "England and Germany in the War," and "A Square Deal for Every Man." He maintained homes in Paris and in Chicago.

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ELISHA CHARLES HOLLAND was born near Milton, Iowa, March 1, 1844, and died there February 22, 1930. He was educated in common school and Troy Academy. He followed farming and stockraising, was enterprising, progressive and successful. He was useful to his town and community, an example of which was his long time membership on the school board. He was elected representative in 1891 and served in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church from early manhood, was choir leader for forty-five years and was Sunday school superintendent twenty-five years.

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JOHN COLEORNE TUCK was born in Haldimand County, Ontario, Canada, May 20, 1866, and died in Corning, Iowa, May 17, 1931. His parents were John and Mary Tuck. He received his education in the common school near his birthplace. In 1891 he removed to near Corning where he followed farming until 1920 when he removed to Corning. He held numerous local offices and during the World War did outstanding patriotic service in his locality. In 1920 he was elected senator and served in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth general assemblies.

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DAVID D. WEBSTER was born in Louisa County, Iowa, May 2, 1858, and died in Muscatine, Iowa, March 10, 1930. When he was six years old his parents removed with their family to Muscatine County. His education was acquired in public school and by private study. After teaching school a few terms he became a farmer on Muscatine Island. He was secretary and treasurer of the local school board, was township assessor, was a member of the Muscatine County Board of Supervisors from 1901 to 1906, and in 1906 was elected representative and served in the Thirty-second General Assembly.

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CHARLES E. DEWITT was born in Delaware County, Iowa, September 25, 1862, and died in Elliott, Iowa, February 20, 1930. He was with his parents, George S. and Sarah E. DeWitt, in their removal to Montgomery County, Iowa, in 1868. He followed farming in his early life, but later was engaged in dealing in grain and coal at Elliott. He served on the town council of Elliott, and also as mayor, and in 1908 was elected representative and served in the Twenty-third General Assembly.





